FEBRUARY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,540—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1889.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

BRANCH OF THE R. ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands. Prices from

Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle "Glentromie" "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" } Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
†	SIAM	3041	600	H. T. Weighell ..	15th Feb.
BL	BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	22nd ,,
*	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	600	H. T. Weighell ..	15th ,,
BL	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	22nd ,,
ML	ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	29th ,,
*	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th ,,
BL	PEKIN	3900	600	P Harris	5th Apr.
†	SIAM	3041	600	H. T. Weighell ..	12th ,,
BL	KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
BL	GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May.
†	SIAM	3041	600	H. T. Weighell ..	10th ,,
BL	PENINSULAR	55 0	1000	H. Wyatt	17th ,,
*	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	21th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passenger transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

The steamer marked M.L. proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.

* This vessel proceeds to Aden only.

In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nautes..	30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
KAISAR-I-HIND.	4029	700	R. T. Briscoe ...	14thFeb.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton...	28th ,,
NIZAM	2735	500	T. F. Creery....	14thMar
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie....	28th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China, and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th January, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. '89.	20th Mar.1889
MANILA	5,000	800	10th Mar. '89.	10th Apr. ,,
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Apr. '89.	1st May ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th February, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st Feb. 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemecich	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bochtinger.	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
BERENICE	F. Eggar	3,500	550	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	F. Cossovich	4,200	600	10th Mar.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	15th Feb.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	14th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th January, 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3395	480	28th Feb. 1889.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	20th Mar.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

HISPANIA	G. C. Boothby	3389	3rd April 1889.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	17th ,,
ASIA	Wm. Russell	3550	1st May.
ROUMANIA	C. Hillcoat	3387	20th ,,
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3395	29th ,,
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	20th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 27th December, 1888. Agents.

MACIVER LINE

STEAMER TO PLYMOUTH.



THE S. S. "LYCIA" 3,223 Tons Register, B. FLETCHER, R. N. R., Commander, will sail on or about 13th February.

Admirable Accommodation for 30 First Class Passengers.

Special terms and arrangements made for families. Liberal allowance of Luggage granted.

Apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

or to Messrs. WM. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo Street.

She will be followed by her Sister Ship s. s. "ETOLIA" on or about 20th March 1889.

The s. s. CHINA will sail on or about the 5th March.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.



HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "NYANZA," 2,128 tons, Capt. SYMONS will leave for Zanzibar on WEDNESDAY, the 20th February, 1889. For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th February, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at 11 a.m., on 18th February, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 14th February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 21st February, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. "HENZADA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 15th February.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about MONDAY, 18th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th February, 1889. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO GENOA & MARSEILLES.



THE S. S. CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons, Commander ALEXANDERSON will leave BOMBAY for GENOA & MARSEILLES, on or about 5th March. This steamer has splendid accommodation for first-class passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are on the upper Deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (Overland from Genoa or Marseilles) and will be landed with their luggage at the Customs at Genoa or Marseilles free of charge.

For Rates of Passage, Cabin, Plan, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
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Forbes Street, Bombay, 12th Feb.



CHEAP PASSAGES. 1889.

SELECTED STEAMERS with and without Doctor and Stewardess.

FARES to Continent from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.

FARES to English Port from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400.

BAGGAGE space Liberal.

Handbills and Circulars giving full details on application.

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THE S.S. VESTA will sail for London about the 18th April. Accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at Reduced Fares. Apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.



THE S. S. "DRUMFELL," Captain CHUBB, will sail as above on or about 15th February. Passages can be booked on special favourable terms. Apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 7th Feb., 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	15th Feb.1889.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	20th March.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	8th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	11th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The following Cargo Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	20th April 1889.
EDEN HALL	S. Hughes	3,600	400	1st June ,,

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th February, 1889.

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PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

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Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
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CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
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SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

CLARETS.

		Rs. a.	Rs. a
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	...	11 4	6 4
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	...	11 4	6 4

Of these two Clarets, St. Julien and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 dozen, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of 3,800 dozen. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.

PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	...	14 0	7 12
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	...	17 8	10 8
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	...	23 0	12 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	... ...	28 0	15 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	... ...	35 0	18 8

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FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

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450	,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500	,, Do.	Rs. 65.

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DRY EPERNAY

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See *Lancet*, *British Medical Journal*, &c., Highly recommend it.

Bottles, 12 in a case	Rs. 50 0 per dozen.
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THE NEW HYPNOTIC $C_7 H_{16} S_2 O_4$

"PHENACETIN-BAYER."

THE NEW ANTIPYRETIC AND ANTINEURALGIC

$C_6 H_4 \begin{cases} NH.\ C H_3\ CO \\ O C_2 H_5 \end{cases}$

A most valuable remedy against Fever, Neuralgia, Headache, Whooping Cough, Joint Rheumatism Sunstroke, etc., etc.

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EXCELLENT FINISH.
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Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

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SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following :—

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring :—

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The Popular Watch, good value goes well, Keyless Crystal face	15
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The same works in Hunting case	60
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BEST MERINO Undervests and Drawers.
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Samples of Material and directions for Self-measurement sent post free.

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BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

AN IMPORTANT CONSIGNMENT now landed in the above Department. The Latest and Most Recherche Novelties of the Seasons, Specially imported from PARIS and LONDON, including a Rich and Extensive Range of RIBBONS in all Shades and Widths.

MOIRE RIBBON, with Satin Edge .....from 8 As. to Rs. 2 per yard.
PLAIN do. with Satin Edge .....from 8 As. to Rs. 2 per yard.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, Beautiful and Natural Designs, Mounts for Evening Dresses An immense Choice Selection, also a Large Variety of Tasteful Combinations in Sprays.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

DRESS-MAKERS AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS,

BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.

Passengers at ChurchGate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequels of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE ENGLISH OPERA AND COMEDY CO.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! ! TO-NIGHT ! ! !

At 9 p.m. precisely.

GREAT AND LEGITIMATE SUCCESS ! !

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S LATEST OPERA, ENTITLED

THE "YEOMEN OF THE GUARD."

Messrs. George Anderson, Arthur Fawcett, C. Smith, Charles Sinclair, A. Rogers and J. Devon, Mesdames Emma Markham, Minnie Hinson, Alice Somerville and Mrs. George Norville.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes to hold 4.......... Rs. 12 | Pit .... Rs. 2
Orchestra Stalls .... „ 3 | Back Seats .... „ 1

Military in Uniform, half price to Pit and Back Seats.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m., Overture at 9 p.m.

A Splendid Orchestra in attendance.

GAIETY THEATRE.

STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY.

40 PERFORMERS!

OPENING DATE, MARCH 1.

"YEOMEN OF THE GUARD."

WANTED.—An ASSISTANT SECRETARY for the Gujarat Vernacular Society. He must have a good knowledge of Account-keeping, of the English Language and Gujarati Literature, with a fair knowledge of Sanscrit. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem with ten per cent. commission upon every Rs. 100 over and above the income derived from the sale of the Society's Books and its Monthly Magazine. Apply to the Undersigned with testimonials.

MAHIPATRAM RUPRAM NILKANTH,
Honorary Secretary, G. V. Society.

Ahmedabad, 12th February, 1889.

GOLD WATCHES,

BY

JAS. McCABE, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

ALL WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED GENUINE OLD McCABE'S.

RUPEES 1,250.

GOLD HUNTING.—Extra strong, Duplex escapement with true compensation balance, self-striking Clock, Watch, No. 05251.

RUPEES 900.

GOLD HUNTING.—Extra large size, with true compensated balance and Duplex escapement, No. 18967.

RUPEES 800.

GOLD HUNTING.—Large size with true compensated balance and Duplex escapement, No. 07769.

RUPEES 600.

GOLD HUNTING.—Large size, Duplex escapement, with double flying case, No. 16406.

RUPEES 550.

GOLD HUNTING.—Three-quarter plate, gold dome, keyless fusee, and true compensation balance, No. 06246.

RUPEES 500.

GOLD HUNTING.—Extra large size, with Lever escapement, No. 10341.

RUPEES 500.

GOLD HUNTING.—Large size, with stopper and Lever escapement, No. 15155.

RUPEES 500.

GOLD HUNTING.—Large size, with Two Pins escapement, No. 03013.

RUPEES 500.

GOLD OPEN-CASED.—Railway shape, with Lever escapement and with true compensated balance, No. 05828.

RUPEES 450.

GOLD HUNTING.—Three-quarter plate, five holes, jewelled, with true compensation balance, No. 04762.

RUPEES 450.

GOLD HUNTING.—Three-quarter plate, five holes, jewelled, with true compensation balance, double spring case, No. 9402.

RUPEES 450.

GOLD HUNTING.—Large size, Liver escapement, with true compensation balance, No. 05487.

RUPEES 450.

GOLD OPEN-CASED.—Railway shape, large size, with Lever escapement, No. 04367.

RUPEES 450.

GOLD OPEN-CASED.—Railway shape, small size, with Duplex escapement, No. 13189.

RUPEES 450.

GOLD OPEN-CASED.—Three-quarter plate, Duplex escapement, jewelled in five holes, with true compensation balance, No. 1302.

RUPEES 400.

GOLD HUNTING.—Medium size, Duplex escapement, No. 15431.

RUPEES 375.

GOLD OPEN-CASED.—Railway shape, small size, Lever escapement, No. 03401.

RUPEES 375.

GOLD OPEN-CASED.—Railway shape, small size, Lever escapement, No. 05216.

RUPEES 375.

GOLD OPEN-CASED.—Railway shape, small size, Lever escapement, No. 14862.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,

37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Established 1847.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the Right of COLLECTING TOLLS in the District of Satara, on the Provincial and Local Fund Lines of Roads both for One Year only and for Three Years commencing from the 1st of April 1889.

2. Tenders must be in the subjoined form, but they may be submitted for (a) each Toll Bar, or (b) for each Road, or (c) for the Provincial Roads and Local Funds Roads separately, or (d) for all the roads of the District on which there are Toll Bars.

3. Tenders must be forwarded in sealed covers so as to reach the Huzur Deputy Collector in his Office, at Satara, before 12 a.m. (Madras time), on Friday, the 1st of March, 1889.

4. Tenders must be accompanied by (a) a Certificate of Solvency signed by an Assistant or Deputy Collector, or if from foreign territory by the authority most nearly corresponding to such Officer (Commissioner's No. 625 of 2nd February 1889), together with a deposit, as earnest-money on the highest amount tendered of Rs. 1,000, if the tender be for the whole District; Rs. 500, if for all the Provincial Roads or the Local Fund Roads in the District; Rs. 100, if for one Road; and Rs. 50 if for one Toll Bar; or (b) in the absence of such Certificate, a deposit equal to one-fourth the highest amount tendered as security.

5. The earnest-money referred to in the preceding para. shall be forfeited, if the tenderer fails to execute the necessary agreement and security bond within 15 days from the date of communication to him of the final acceptance of his tender.

6. If the tender be not accepted or accepted only partially, the whole or a proportionate amount of the earnest or deposit money, as the case may be, will be returned.

7. The acceptance of any tender will be subject to the confirmation of the Commissioner, C.D., who will not be bound to accept the highest or any tender, but will select any tender or order the sale of the farms by auction as he may think fit.

8. For further particulars apply to the Huzur Deputy Collector.

9. This office notice, dated the 10th January, 1889, fixing the auction sale of Tolls on the 20th February 1889, is hereby cancelled.—Dated 10th February, 1889.

ALFRED KEYSER,
Collector.

FORM OF TENDER.

To the Collector of

SIR,—With reference to your advertisement, dated 1889, inviting tenders for the Right of Collecting Tolls on the Provincial and Local Fund lines of Roads both for One Year only and for Three Years commencing from the 1st April 1889, I hereby beg to tender for for the term of commencing from the 1st of April 1889, a sum of Rs. (the sum should be entered both in figures and words) and to send herewith (a) a certificate of my solvency together with currency notes of Rs. as earnest-money on the highest amount tendered by me, or (b) currency notes of Rs. as a deposit of a sum equal to one-fourth, the highest amount tendered by me (as the case may be), as required by the advertisement.

I beg to remain Sir, your most obedient servant,
(Signature)

Dated Address in full.

NOW READY!

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" DIRECTORY

FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries, Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, AT 4 O'CLOCK,

THE GRAND BAZAAR AND FANCY FAIR,

In aid of the Wesleyan Methodist Military and Naval Church, and Soldiers' Home, Bombay,

Will be opened in the TOWN HALL

BY

HER EXCELLENCY LADY REAY, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,

HOURS OF SALE—4 TO 10 P.M.

MUSICAL PROGRAMME.

(PIANO KINDLY LENT BY MARCKS & Co., LD.)

4 to 7-30 P.M.—Selections of Music by Band of 2nd Gloster Regiment.

5 to 7 P.M.—Mrs. Adams. Mrs. Preston. Mrs. Boyd. Mrs. Walker. Miss Flower. Herr C. Barthmann. Mr. Davey.

8 to 10 P.M.—Mrs. Preston. Mr. Marsland. Mrs. Uloth. Mr. Stephenson. Herr C. Barthmann. Mr. Thelenburg.

Fancy and Useful Goods of all kinds, Art Pottery, Flowers and Ferns.

Fishing Pond, Art Exhibition, Magic Lantern, Galvanic Battery, &c., &c., Weighing Chair, Spirometer and Dynamometer, kindly lent by Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.

Reasonable Prices only will be charged, and every Purchaser will receive full value for Money. Change given.

REFRESHMENTS: VIENNA CONFECTIONERY Co.

Admission: Season Ticket (available for three days) Re. 1; Second Day, Ans. 8; Third Day Ans. 4. Children Half Price, First and Second Days.

TICKETS MAY BE OBTAINED OF COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.; GEYER & Co., Ld.; MARCKS & Co., Ld., and at the Doors.

(SPECIAL TRAMS WILL RUN.)

N. B.—No extra charge for MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

Their Royal Highnesses the DUKE and DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT have graciously promised to visit the Bazaar on SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

COOK'S

POPULAR HARBOUR EXCURSIONS.

THE s. s. "GODAVARI" will leave the Apollo Bunder on SATURDAY next, 16th inst., at 8-30 p.m., for a Moonlight Cruise round the Harbour. See Handbills.

Band and Refreshments on Board.

Tickets, ONE RUPEE, from

THOMAS COOK & SON.

TO LET.—THIRD FLOOR, HOUSE No. 70, Medow Street, open to Westerly Breeze and view. Also spacious SHOP, 70 by 20 feet, at Pydhoney, facing Tramway Terminus, next to F. Bros., Chemist, with entire Top Floor, for Store Room, and Terrace in front, suitable to Photographer, Chemist or Furniture, can be divided in two Shops.—Apply to "H. B. JEEJEEBHOY," Nepean Sea Road.

ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. WILSON BELL, CHIEF ENGINEER, G. I. P. RAILWAY CO.

ALL Persons having claims against or being indebted to the above Estate are required to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be to the undersigned, Attorneys to the Executors under the Will of the abovenamed deceased, within One Month from this date, after which the Assets belonging to the Estate will be distributed, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 13th day of February 1889.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE & NICHOLSON,
79, Medow Street, Bombay.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 1st March 1889, at 4 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To Receive and Adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December 1888.

2nd.—To Declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To Elect Directors in room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To Appoint Auditors for the current year and to Fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Fort, No. 12, Hummum Street, Bombay.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st February to the 6th March 1889, both days inclusive.

CATHOLIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

33, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS AND FRESH ARRIVALS FOR SALE.

	Rs.	a.
King Edward the Sixth, Supreme Head; by Frederic G. Lee, D. D.	4	8
Life of St. Monica; by M. L'Abbe Bougaud, Vicar-General of Orleans	2	12
Aroer, the Story of a Vocation; by Sister Mary Raphael (Miss Drane)	3	0
Characteristics from the Writings of Archbishop Ullathorne; by the Rev. Michael F. Glancey	4	8
Flora, the Roman Martyr, Vols. I. and II., 2nd Edition......each	3	8
Clare Vaughan; by Lady Lovat	1	14
Eucharistic Jewels; by Percy FitzGerald, M. A., F. S. A.	1	14
Leaves from St. John Chrysostom; by Mary H. Allies	4	8
The Grey Lady of Hardcastle; by a Friend of the Family	3	12
Catholic Almanac, for the Year of Our Lord, 1889	0	2
Notre Dame du Saint de Pompei, par L'Av. Bartolo Longo	●	4
A Nine Days' Devotion to our Most Blessed Lady of the Holy Rosary	0	1
A Large Crucifix and Statues......Each	1	0

Oleographs, pictures, crosses, rosarics, scapulars, &c., of different kinds and sizes are also available from half anna and upwards.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR BOOKS.

	Bombay. R. a.	Up-Country. R. a.
For Newest Books, 2 volumes a week,	12 0	24 0
For New and Old Books Do.	9 0	18 0
For Old Books Do.	6 0	12 0

The selection should be made from the Weekly, Monthly, and Quarterly Lists of Books issued by the Library.

WRIST STRAP WATCHES.

INVALUABLE to CAVALRY OFFICERS, HORSEMEN, and those whose exercises are of an outdoor nature.

Solid Silver Keyless Watch in Yellow Leather Wris Strap, Strong and Neat.

Rs. 32-8 Nett.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS

OF THE SEASON,

UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS,

AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,

SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY,

BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES,

NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.

Prize Medal

FOR

INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES 1873.

Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85, at the Antwerp Exhibition, and at the London Exhibition of 1886. Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition. Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition. Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885; also Honorably Mentioned at the same Exhibition. Established in 1845.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed. Liberal Discount to Traders and Messes.

NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,

No. 9, Forbes Street.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club will be held at the Club House, on FRIDAY, the 15th February 1889, at 5-30 p.m.

S. HUTCHINSON
Hon. Secretary.

WEST OF INDIA PORTUGUESE RAILWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

OWING to Completion of Works of the above Railway, a large assortment of Second-hand Plant and Stores is now for sale and can be seen at Mormugao on application to Storekeeper. Full particulars with prices can also be obtained from Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for the Supply and Delivery at Aden of

I. Teakwood Rafters and Battens.
II. Mangalore Tiles.

of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.

2. Tenders which must be Sealed and Accompanied by Rs. 100 each as earnest money will be received at 12 noon, on MONDAY, 18th February, 1889.

3. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Capt. R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay, Defences Office, Colaba, 9th February, 1889.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY Co., Ld.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Oils, Tallow, and Cotton Waste at the Hubli, Poona and Bangalore Stores Depots during the year commencing from 1st April, 1889.

Specifications and Forms of Tender for each Depot can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, on payment of As. 8 each.

Tenders must reach the Office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, Dharwar, not later than 1st March, 1889, and the covers should be headed, "Tenders for Oil, Tallow, and Cotton Waste"

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. For any further information apply to the Storekeeper, Hubli.

J. G. LINDSAY, Col. R.E.,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Agent & Chief Engr.'s Office, Dharwar, 17th Jan., 1889.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI. of 1882 and in the matter of the ORIENTAL OIL and FLOUR MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for the WINDING-UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 8th day of February 1889, presented to the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley in Chambers by VUSSONJEE KHIMJEE of Bombay, Hindu Merchant, and HAJEE SULLIMAN ELLIAS also of Bombay, Cutchee Memon, Mahomedan Inhabitant, two of the Creditors of the said Company. And that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley on the 18th day of March 1889, and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose and a Copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the Undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 12th day of February 1889.

JEFFERSON, BHAISHANKER, DINSHA & KANGA,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 14th February 1889, at 4 p.m. to transact the following business:—

1st.—To Receive and Adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1888.

2nd.—To Sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To Elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To Elect one or more Auditors for the ensuing year and to Fix his or their remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 10th to 20th February 1889, both days inclusive.

By order,

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th January, 1889.

NOTICE.

THE PRINCIPAL MEDICAL STOREKEEPER, BOMBAY, invites SEALED TENDERS for the Supply of the Undermentioned Articles for One Year commencing from 1st April 1889 and ending on the 31st March 1890, for the use of the Medical Store Department:—

1. Spirit of Wine.
2. ~~Beef Buttock free from Bones and Fat.~~
3. Covering and Dammering to Cases and Casks.
4. Straw, Rice.
5. Dealwood Cases.
6. Country Medicines, &c.
7. Hogs Lard and Mutton Suet.

2. The Forms for Tenders can be obtained on application to the Undersigned and the Tenders for each item named above should be forwarded separately.

3. Tenders, with samples of the articles to be supplied, duly sealed and endorsed "Tenders for ......" will be received on the 4th March 1889, at 12 noon, precisely.

4. No Tender will be received or attended to after the date and hour above given and unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, *viz.*, 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

5. A security deposit on acceptance of each Tender must be furnished to the extent of 10 per cent, of the estimated value of the contract.

6. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

W. DYMOCK, Brigade-Surgeon,
Principal Medical Storekeeper.

Bombay, 28th January, 1889.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales .... } ¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody .... } ¼ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; Interleaved, Rs. 6.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S "B." BRAND CHAMPAGNE,

in magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

CHAMPAGNES AND HOCKS,

SPECIALLY SELECTED AND SHIPPED BY MESSRS. BLANDY BROS. & Co. OF LONDON.

CHAMPAGNES—HENRIOT & CO.'S BRAND—

		Per doz. qts.
DRY SILLERY	Silver Foil	Rs. 42
DRY CARTE BLANCHE	Gold Foil	„ 47
DRY SOUVERAIN	Gold Foil	„ 60
DRY LE PREMIER, EXTRA SEC. 84's	Gold Foil	„ 60

HOCKS—MEYER & COBLENZ'S BRAND—

NIERSTEINER, 1874	„ 19
HOCHHEIMER, 1878	„ 22
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, 111 QUALITY, GREEN LABEL	„ 37
Ditto 1 ditto WHITE LABEL.	„ 48

Pints, Rs. 2 Extra per Case of 2 dozen.

Subject to 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,

APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra dry	Rs. 54 0	Rs.
Charles Heidsiok's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	„ 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 62 0	„ 64 0
Max Sutaine's extra dry	„ 56 0	„ 58 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PASSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE. Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
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Niersteiner	„ 19 0	„ —
Leibfrauenmilch	„ —	„ 21 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ..
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ ..
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Johanisberger	„ 35 0	„ —

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 26 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	„ 36 0	—
Extra Old Pale Invalid	„ 42 0	—

CLARETS.

From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs 1[illegible] 0
St. Julian Medoc	„ 14 0	—
Medoc	„	—
Les Canons	„ 10 8	[illegible]5 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	...
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	„ 21 0	—
Chateau La Rose	„ 28 0	..

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	„ 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	—

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 13 0	„ 15 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs.	Rs. 11 0
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 11 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 ..	„ 22 0
Chateau Mouton	„ 32 0	„ 34 0
Haut Sauterne	„ 29 0	„ 31 0

BRANDY.

B. Montrose ***	Rs. 18 0	„ .
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ 21 0	„ —
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	„ 2[illegible] 0	„ ...
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 30 0	„ ..
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 0	„ ...
Charles Lervoitre, very old Brandy***	„ 37 0	„ ..

BURGUNDY.

FROM FORTIR PICARD SEUR BRAUNE.

Macon (Old)	„ 23 0	„ ...
Moulin-a-Vent	„ 23 0	„ ..
Braune	„ 27 8	„ ...
Pommard	„ 27 8	„ ..

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	..
„ „ *	„ 22 8	...
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	„ 25 0	...

BEER.

Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	„ ..
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6	„ 4
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 12	„ 3 12
Eiffe's Export Beer	„ 5	...

FROM TUBORGS FABRIKKER'S

First Class Danish Export Beer Guaranteed free from Salicylic (Acid and any other Chemicals)	4 0	„ 4 0

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	—
Italian do. Finest	„ 18 0	..
Finest Rum	„ 30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 2½ to 3½	0 12	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest ......per 1 lb. tin	1

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	Large Tins	Small Tins
Asparagus	Rs. ..	Re. ...
Celery	„ ...	„ [illegible]
French Beans	„ —	„ ..
Peas for Soup	„ —	„ 0 ..
Spinage in Water	„ ..	„ 0 1[illegible]
Mushrooms	„ ...	„ 0 1[illegible]
White Cabbage	„ ...	„ 0 1[illegible]
Small Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 6
Smoked Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 6
Liver Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 4

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Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent per annum on all accounts not paid monthly.

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JUST UNPACKED three new circular-fronted English roomy BROUGHAMS, one with side lights, by Watson of Lowestaft.

One new English canoe-shaped LANDAU, with patent hood, suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by Lewis of Salisbury.

One new splendid noiseless, varnish color English DOG-CART, with patent wheels and cordroy lining, suitable for a big Arab or Waler.

And a few sets of single and double new English harnesses.

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The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a "HUMBER."

The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."

The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."

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HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.

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BICYCLE	97 „	153
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☞ Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, on of which "HUMBER" machines have secured 260, leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

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WORKS—

Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

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RESERVE FUND.......................... £800,000

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

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DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

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16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

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Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1	4
„ „ „ B „	„	1	0
Calico Note and Envelopes	„	0	12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	„	0	12
Do. do. Grey Calico	„	1	4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards		0	12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0	12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Botanic Note and Envelope		0	12
Autumn Leaves		0	12
Ivy Correspondence		1	8
Swallow		1	0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0	12
Assorted		0	12
Primrose, Boquet	per packet	0	12
Times Correspondence	„	0	12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	„	0	12
4 o'Clock Correspondence	„	0	12
Cinderella		0	12
Canvas Shell		0	12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0	12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2	4
Revolving Cabinet	„	5	0
Fascination Cabinet	„	6	0
Saratoga Cabinet		3	0
Three Volume Cabinet		4	0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3	0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Old Saxon Correspondence	„	0	12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		0	12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0	12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes		0	12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0	12

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IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches which are often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

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the OINTMENT called

"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"

And

ALTERATIVE PILLS,

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These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years' trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors,

EACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d, 11 and 22s, each. *Postage extra,*

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EPPS'S COCOA.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

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THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
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	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
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The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
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The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
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The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

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AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

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A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of ______ 18___ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______
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Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
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* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

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TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 .... £300,690
„ 1885 .... £988,156
„ 1886 .... £955 039

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES IN CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured [illegible] either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

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1871 .... £2,196,972 15 3 | 1881 .... £4,673,299 5 1
1876 .... £3,492,950 1 4 | 1886 .... £5,672 040 17 8

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DISINFECTANTS

(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),

NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1885.

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"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*

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OF

THE PARSIS

INCLUDING

THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION

AND PRESENT POSITION

BY

DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

With coloured and other illustrations.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

PUBLISHED BY

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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY

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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Requiem Mass for Crown Prince Rudolph, Fort Chapel, 8 a.m.
Bazaar at the Town Hall, 3 p.m.
The David Mills, 4 p.m.
…amshed Manufacturing Co., 3 p.m.

…essels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Asia (s), from Calcutta; Bangalore (s), Ras Rawayab and Jedda ; Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvie; Valiant (s), Mauritius; Nyanza (s), Zanzibar; and Florence (s), Cardiff.

…essels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Persian Prince (s), for Akyab ; and Kt. of St. George (s), Antwerp.

…Fair.—The annual fair of Shri Withul Mankesh…'s temple will be held to-morrow near Govern…t House, Suparibag Road, Parel.

…stal Notice.—The next China and Australian … per s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind will be closed at the …al Post Office, Bombay, on Faiday, the 15th …t 11 a. m.

…tificated Engineer.—Mr. Nusserwanjee Boman…na, who has been under the tuition of Mr. …t S. Metcalfe, Principal of the Hendon Institute, …nd, has passed the Board of Trade Engineers …e.

…th Charitable Dispensary.—The num…ts treated in this dispensary during the …as 2,468. Of these, 569 were new ad…ting of 243 Hindoos, 248 Musulmans, …hristians, and 2 of other caste. The …ndance was 79·61.

… Wounded.—Surgeon W. K. Hatch, … to give two lectures on Feb. 15th … m. at the Seamen's Institute, …rst Aid to the Wounded." En…eserved seats may be had on

… Lansdowne.—Mr. Sorabji …n poet, has prepared an …ansdowne, in which, after …mpress, the great Kayani …st, he expresses a hope …pleased to follow in the … judicious policy adopt… Ripon the Righteous, …y any oppressive and …y be existing in the

…noo, a coachman to a …y charged before Mr. …r's carriage on Satur…gligent manner to the …red that on the night …nder the influence of …e not only furiously, …oad towards Byculla, …ollision with a hack …entleman was seated, …hile the gentleman … carriage was stop…dy. He was convict-

…els.—We under… start a high …anised system. …hands of ladies, …ostly Europeans. … that the pupils … own vernacular, … which it is pro…adabhai Pestonji, …of the school, is a …cational matters, … with one of the …e schools in Bombay; … his management the …t much felt by the com… will include drawing and needle-

… DHUN MILLS, LIMITED.

…meeting of the shareholders of the Dhun Mills, …ited, held yesterday at the registered office of the Company, No. 9, Hornby Row, Mr. Nusserwanjee A. H. Wadia presiding, the following report of the directors was approved, adopted, and passed :—

"Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year 1888. The net profit of the year is Rs. 91,173-3-11, equal to Rs. 286-11 per share. An ad-interim dividend of Rs. 50 per share was paid in July last, and your directors recommend payment of a final dividend of Rs. 50 per share, making Rs. 100 per share for the year. The available balance of profit, Rs. 59,373-2-11, has been transferred to reserve and deterioration, &c., accounts as per abstract, which considerably strengthens the position of the company, and which your directors hope you will approve and confirm. The total insurance on your buildings, machinery, cotton, yarn, and stores is Rs. 6,85,000. Your directors are glad to find their anticipations of a large profit during the last year, expressed in their last report, have been fully realised, and they hope you will consider the result highly satisfactory."

A dividend of Rs. 50 per share, free of income-tax, for the half-year ending 31st December 1888, was declared payable from and after 4th March. Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Naorojee Pestonjee Cama were re-elected directors, and Messrs. Bapoojee Pestonjee Wadia and Hormusjee Cooverjee Mody were re-elected auditors ; and the meeting closed with votes of thanks to the agents and to the chairman.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., presiding. There were present : Col. Merewether, Sir Henry Morland, Dr. Waters, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, and Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar, R. M. Sayani, M. N. Banaji, R. N. Khote, C.I.E., and Nanabhoy B. Jejee- bhoy.

THE JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

Dr. Blaney, chairman of the Joint Schools Committee, had sent in the budget estimate prepared by the committee for the year 1889-90. Most of the items, including the secretary's establishment, were passed as they stood in the budget. Members expressed the opinion that rather than have a graduate for the post of secretary, a good business man, who could carry on correspondence in a satisfactory manner, and who possessed some administrative capacity would be of far greater service to the committee. Reductions were made in the estimate of house-rent in inspectors' salaries and a few other items before the budget was passed. The question of pension contributions by the officer employed under the Schools Committee stands over till the next meeting, as it was decided to obtain legal opinion on the question how far the employes serving a committee which partly consisted of members of the Corporation and partly of Government nominees, could be considered Municipal servants.

The other business before the meeting was of no public interest.

HIGH COURT.—February 14.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

406-86—Hore, C and B—Noorbai vs Haji Moosa Haji Hassum and others—Jefferson, B, D and K. Part heard.
203-88—Payne, G and S—Hasumbhai Visram vs. Ebrahimbhai Kurmally—Mansuklal and D.
314-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—C A Turner vs. Cullianji Amirchund—Hore, C and B.
424-88—Ardesir, H and D—Cowasji Adurji Bamji vs. Goolbai and others—D S Garud, and in person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)
For Consent decree.

253-87—Name and H—Chanda Ramji vs Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit—Ardesir, H and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

380-88—Tobin and R—Sir Henry Morland vs The G I P R Co—Little, S, F and M.
381-88—Tobin and R—Dami F H H Morland vs The G I P R Co—Little, S, F and N.
278-87—Little, S, F and N—C A Turner vs Rahimbhai Alladinbhai—T D and Cama.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas and Mr. Justice Jardine.)

APPEAL FROM A MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

IMPERATRIX vs. RAHIMTOOLA LUKHA.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Ryan, Second Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 1st November last, convicted the accused of theft, of dishonestly receiving stolen property, and of voluntarily assisting in the disposal of a portion of such property, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years. Mr. Shivshunkar Govindram appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Branson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, for the Crown.

For the appellant, it was argued that there was no evidence to show that the accused committed the theft in question, except the statement of the accomplice and informer in the case, whose evidence was uncorroborated and was contradicted by the testimony of an independent witness. In the absence of any evidence to sustain the charge of theft, the magistrate was wrong in convicting the petitioner of dishonestly receiving stolen property. In disposing of the property before the court, the Magistrate was wrong in considering that Rs-7-14-0 received from the Political Agent in Kattiawar were the proceeds of part of the stolen property sold by the accused without any evidence in the case that he had sold any properpy at all. It was also contended that the mere fact of the accused having accompanied others to a shop, where a portion of the property alleged to have been stolen was pledged, did not afford any ground for convicting the accused of the offence of voluntarily assisting in the disposal of stolen property. The whole of the property having been recovered from persons other than the accused, the Magistrate was wrong in convicting the accused of any of the three offences charged.

Mr. Branson referred at great length to the evidence adduced against the accused before the Magistrate, and submitted that a clear case had been made out against the accused ; and that the conviction and sentence ought to be confirmed.

Their Lordsips, on a consideration of all the circumstances, could see no reason to interfere with the Magistrate's decision, which was upheld. The appeal was dismissed.

ANOTHER APPEAL FROM A MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

IMPERATRIX vs. CHUGONLAL PREMCHUND.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Third Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 8th January last, convicted the accused of cheating one Ramjee Essajee of Rs. 589, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months. Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Atmaram Jugonnath Kirtikar, appeared for the accused, and Mr. Branson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Inverarity stated that his client was convicted of cheating the complainant of Rs. 589, under the pretence of entering into a contract with him. He, on the other hand, said that the complainant lost his money in gambling, that there was a row in the street afterwards, and that the police was called in to assist. The evidence was very contradictory, and, on the face of it, it could be seen that the complainant's story could not be true, and that it was a got-up one. The fact was that the complainant, who was alleged to keep a stall for the sale of fruit, was gambling with the accused during the Deewalee holidays and lost the money. He had evidently borrowed monies to recoup his losses in gambling. The whole case showed that the accused's statement was true, and that was also the opinion of the Khan Saheb, the head of the Detective Branch of the police. The decision of Mr. Hamilton was of the most unsatisfactory kind. Mr. Inverarity submitted it would be impossible to convict a dog on evidence of that kind, and that the decision ought to be reversed.

Mr. Branson admitted that there were discrepancies in the evidence, but argued that their existence indicated that the case was not a got-up one. Had the case been got up, the witnesses could have been made to tally in their statements. Mr. Hamilton said that this was "an audacious swindle," and the evidence showed that it was such.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai, in disposing of the appeal, said that their lordships did not feel satisfied with the evidence adduced for the prosecution. The story as to the alleged cheating appeared to be incredible ; and the conviction rested on evidence which was not at all reliable. The court believed that the case was but a gambling squabble. The discrepancies in the evidence of the chief witness pointed out by Mr. Inverarity were all admitted by Mr. Branson to exist in the evidence. The court must, therefore, reverse the conviction and sentence.

Mr. Justice Jardine said he took the same view of the case as Mr. Justice Nanabhai. His lordship referred to a similar case which came on before him on the Original Side of the court some time ago, in which, after a long enquiry, which occupied him several days, the conclusion he came to was that it was a gambling transaction, and that the whole story as to a Rajah, &c., was a concoction.

The court ordered that the conviction and sentence in the case should be reversed.

A JUDGE AND JURY DIFFERING IN OPINION.

IMPERATRIX vs. BALAKDAS ISHWARDAS AND ANOTHER.

This was a reference to the High Court by Mr. Aston, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who differed from the opinion of a majority of the jury, and was for convicting the two accused of a charge of murder. Mr. Motilal Munshi appeared for the two accused and Mr. Mandlik for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering the judgment of the court, which had been reserved yesterday, said that their lordships were of opinion that the verdict of the jury for an acquittal of the accused should be sustained. The accused were therefore directed to be acquitted and discharged.

Full Bench.

(Before the Chief Justice, and Justice Bayley, Scott, and Nanabhai Haridas.)

AN IMPORTANT POINT OF LAW.

BHAU VALAD BALA BHUJARI (ORIGINAL DEFENDANT) vs. BAPAJI BAPUJI HIS SONS AND HEIRS NARAIN AND OTHERS. (ORIGINAL PLAINTIFFS.)

This was a reference from Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Jardine to the Full Bench, whether, on the hearing of the appeal, the High Court had the power to confirm or reverse the decision of the lower appellate Court on the preliminary point of limitation. Mr Daji Abaji Khare, appeared on behalf of the defendant and appellant, and Mr Gunesham Nilkant for the plaintiff and respondent.

The suit in this case was dismissed by the court of first instance as being barred by time. On appeal Mr. M. B. Baker, District Judge of Nassick, remanded the suit under section 562 of the Civil Procedure Code for determination on the merits. On the appeal being preferred to the High Court, Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Jardine referred the question to a Full Bench, whether, on the hearing of the appeal, the High Court had the power to confirm or reverse the decision of the lower appellate court on the preliminary point of limitation. Their Lordships were inclined to hold that the High Court had no such power, and that it was only open to them, on hearing the appeal to consider whether the District Judge's order of remand satisfied the requirements of section 562 as now amended.

The Chief Justice in delivering the judgment of the Full Bench said :—The question referred to us is whether an appeal from an order of remand by the Lower Appellate Court, under Section 562 of the Code of Civil Procedure Code, it is open to this Court to do more than consider whether the order satisfies the requirements of Section 562. It is admitted that this High Court has in several cases acted upon the view that it was open to the Court to consider the correctness of the decision of the lower Court on the preliminary point, but it may be that the present objection was not expressly taken. However, a full Bench of the High Court of Allahabad (Mr. Justice Spankie dissentiente) held as far back as 1881 that on appeal the correctness of the remand order in all legal respects was before the High Court for adjudication. Bamam vs. Imrat I. L. R. 3. All 675. In Loki Mahto vs. Aghoree Ajall Leall, I. L. R, 5 Cal 144, the same view of the powers of the court was taken by the High Court of Calcutta, and in Noimollah Pramanik vs Gresh Narain Moonshe I. L. R. 8 Cal 674, followed by this court in Khushal Panachand vs Bhimabai I. L. R. 12 Bom 589 it was assumed that the court could review the correctness of the decision on the preliminary point. It would be sufficient we think to say that a practice so well and so long established by three of the High Courts of India, ought not to be departed from. However we see no reason to doubt the correctness of the practice. The Code itself imposes no restriction as to the grounds on which the appeal lies. as is done in section 629 of the Code of Civil Proceduce in respect to an appeal from an order for the admission of review of judgment; and in the absence of such restriction, we agree with Mr. Justice Pearson, who delivered the judgment in the Allahabad Full Bench Case "that it is reasonable to suppose that the main object of allowing an appeal from an order of remand was to admit of a determination by the superior Appellate Court, as to the correctness of the lower appellate Courts adjudication on the preliminary point on which the court of first instance disposed of the case before effect had been given to the order of remand." We must therefore hold that the practice of the court which has hitherto prevailed should be continued.

THE ALLEGED NUISANCE AT BYCULLA.

Mr. P. Ryan yesterday resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. Tucker, the manager of Messrs. Treacher and Co., summoned the Municipality to show cause why the nuisance caused by their night-soil carts should not be removed. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Crawford, appeared for the Bombay Municipality, and Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Smith, of the firm of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, attended in support of the summons.

Mr. Starling stated that the case had stood over to allow the complainant to show that the state of the Municipal works and carts was not such as they should be if reasonable care was taken.

Mr. Kirkpatrick objected to the proceedings on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction in the matter. If the court had jurisdiction it would be, in fact, putting all the arrangements of the Municipality under the single control of a magistrate, to whom everything would have to be in a way submitted before being adoped by the Municipality. The Act never could have intended that the court should exercise any such jurisdiction. The magistrate remarked he had already ruled that he had jurisdiction in the matter.

Mr. Starling said that the question had been fully discussed before, and the case had been adjourned to allow the complainant to prove his case.

Mr. Kirkpatrick replied that the enquiry was to be as to whether or not the Municipal sewage carts were defective in construction, but what he objected to was an enquiry being made into any matter beyond that. Counsel hoped his worship would take a note of his objection to the enquiry travelling further.

Mr. Starling stated that the court had ruled that it had jurisdiction in the matter.

The magistrate observed that he had ruled that his enquiry was to relate to the sewage carts.

Mr. D. Gostling, who was then examined by Mr. Starling, stated that he was an architect and an engineer and that he had made an inspection of Municipal night-soil carts on the night of the 11th and the morning of the 12th as they passed Treacher and Co.'s Byculla establishment. His inspection was made during the hours of 9 and 11, and he embodied his observations in a report. Witness was in company of Mr. Hoyle, of Messrs. Treacher and Co. Five of the carts which passed in the night emitted no stench as none of their contents exuded, but from six of them there was a slight smell. It was possible that an odour would pass through an aperture through which any liquid did not pass. Three carts which were leaking had a bad smell. On the morning of the 12th, he examined nine carts and found that two of them were free from smell, the others were leaking and witness pointed out several defects which he had noticed. Five of the carts smelt very badly more or less. Witness then visited the Camatipoora night-soil depot for the purpose of seeing the process of emptying and cleaning of the carts. With regard to the cleaning of the carts witness stated that, under the existing circumstances, it was impossible to effectively keep them clean.

Mr. Kirkpatrick objected to this evidence, stating that the matter was not within the limits of the present enquiry.

Mr Starling submitted that the evidence was to show whether the nuisance could or could not be abated.

The magistrate thought that it may be incidental to the question.

Mr. Kirkpatrick contended that the question was directly limited to the construction of the carts. There had been no accusation of negligence.

Mr. Starling remarked that the Municipality seemed to "burke" an inquiry into the way in which their carts were cleaned and kept. He thought Mr. Kirkpatrick could, if he was now unprepared, cross-examine on the point another day.

Mr. Kirkpatrick denied that there was any intention to "burke" inquiry ; but he thought they should restrict themselves to the question of the construction of the carts.

The magistrate held that he was precluded by the Act from going into the question whether nuisance could be abated or not, but he could go into the fact whether the carts could be better constructed or not.

Witness, continuing, said that when the carts were not properly cleaned they emitted a bad odour. He knew this from personal experience. Witness examined 20 out of 32 carts which were at the depot ; and none of them were clean inside.

Mr. Kirkpatrick objected to evidence regarding condition of the carts at the depot. He submitted it was irrelevant, as the inquiry was concerning the nuisance at the establishment at Byculla.

Witness, resuming, explained that nine of the carts were those he had followed to the depot. They were very dirty.

Mr. Starling : Did you notice anything especially?—Yes, some of them were full of live maggots.

Mr. Starling: What opinion did you form as to when they were last cleaned ?—From the observations as to the stage of the growth of maggots, I am of opinion that it was a week since the carts had been cleaned.

Mr. Starling : Could the covers be improved ?—Yes, by being madewater-tight at the fittings of the cover to the ring of the inlet, the joints could be either conical or truly flat to make the covers water-tight. With better supervision the joints could always be kept water-tight.

Mr. Starling : Do you think the present type of carts a good one ? —The present type of carts was most inconvenient with regard to their height, as it did not allow the contents to be poured properly into the inlet-hole. The man had to deliver his bucket over his head to throw the contents into the inlet-hole, and it was impossible to see where he was pouring the soil to. There was, in the majority of instances, great danger of spilling the contents of buckets beyond the inlet-hole.

Do you consider the general type of barrel carts an efficient type ?—I do not.

In what way ?—First, the type of fittings is bad, and next the barrels are too high. These alterations could be made without much expense.

Would the change in the fittings render them efficient ?—Yes, partly efficient. They could then do the work without causing a nuisance.

If the present fittings were kept in a proper state of repair, do you think the nuisance could be abated ?—They would partly, unless the rear-valve hole was improved.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, witness admitted that he had never been employed before in an inquiry like this. His education was such, however, as made him competent to speak as an expert in these matters. He was an architect and civil engineer. He had never been professionally engaged by the Municipality, but had been consulted with regard to the estimates of roads. Witness had no experience, either in England or India, as a mechanical engineer. He had received no education as a mechanical engineer, but as a mill architect he had to study the subject.

Mr. Kirkpatrick : Have you ever designed or supervised the construction of night-soil carts ?—Yes, I have, and I have taken out a patent for such carts from the Government of India. I took the patent out 7 years ago.

I suppose yours is quite a perfect cart ?— I suppose so. It is an improvement on those already existing.

Did you ever submit it to the authorities in Bombay ?—I did, but it was declined. I never offered it to any other municipality, because I was hoping they would adopt it here. The reason they declined it was, I suppose, that the expense of changing the fittings was too great. The rejection was conveyed to me verbally both from Mr. Ollivant and Dr. Weir. The cart was designed in relation to a large scheme and the whole scheme had been rejected, because it was too expensive. But the Municipality had a cart very like the one he had designed.

Though you designed a cart, have you had any experience in this line ?—No, none.

Then I suppose that gentlemen of experience and education in this particular line may possibly differ from you in the opinions you express ?—They possibly might, but not with regard to the facts I have spoken about.

Are we to take it as a result of your evidence that the present type is not a suitable one ?—Yes, it is not a suitable one.

Assuming it according to its type to be perfect, is the present cart suitable or unsuitable ?—With the exception of the points I have mentioned, it is suitable. The rear valve is too low, the barrel is too high, and the rear valve improper. The inlet valve should be in the rear instead of in front.

Are these all the defects ?—Yes, and if the six-inch tilting of the glands of the cart were done away with, there would be no nuisance. This has been remedied in some carts.

Well, on these points is it not possible for engineers to differ ?—No, as they are facts.

Had you a cold the night you made your inspection ?—Yes. I think I had, but it did not dull my oldfactory nerves.

The Magistrate remarked that the smells would have been striking in more senses than one. (Laughter.)

Continuing his evidence, the witness said that the carts he had examined passed him in twos and threes. He was aware that some of the carts carried sullage water and others more offensive matter. He could not say which was which at night, as he only examined the exterior.

Mr. Kirkpatrick : I take it that you did not open the covers to see how full the carts were ?—No, so I could not say what their contents were. I examined fourteen carts. Five had no smell, six smelt slightly, and three were very bad indeed. I noticed these three were leaking as they stood. They had been in motion.

Do you mean to say that the barrels were so full that they were leaking from the inlet holes ?—Yes ; but they had been in motion and had been jolted. The carts had come from Parel and were going to Camatipoora. He observed the smell from a short distance. Those carts that did not smell much he noticed were dry. Regarding his opinion about the depot, witness did not think the facts he stated would be disputed. With reference to the height of the barrel witness thought it was due to being tilted in order to allow of large Gujerat bullocks being used, though the carts were meant for the small Bombay bullocks.

At this stage the case was adjourned till next Wednesday.

"A BIBLE MISPRINT."

With reference to a short article which, under the above heading in our issue of yesterday, Surgeon-Major Dymock writes :—

I would remark that a reference to the original as well as to the *Septuagin* and *Vulgate* will show that in Zechariah XI., 17, there is no misprint, "idol" being used adjectively. Whatever opinions may be held about the doctrine of the Bible, there can be no doubt that the English version is *the masterpiece* of the English language, and as such should not be meddled with.

MILITARY NEWS.

The grade of "Cattle-Sergeant" in heavy batteries of artillery in India has been abolished and "Sergeant Farrier" substituted.

Surgeon-General C. P. Madden, Principal Medical Officer, H. M.'s British Forces in India, will hand over the duties of his appointment to Surgeon-General W. A. Thomson, M. B., at Umballa, on the 15th February.

The troopship Serapis, which is expected to arrive at Bombay on the 21st February via the Cape of Good Hope, brings 21 officers, 2 warrant officers, 734 non-commissioned officers and men of the 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, from the Cape for Jullunder ; a draft of 7 officers, 208 non-commissioned officers and men, 22 soldiers' wives, and 29 children of the same battalion from England ; also a draft of 2 officers and 123 non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment for Mhow, and a draft of one officer and 97 men for the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, Ahmednugger.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, when the following, among other matters, were heard :—

RE COWASJEE OOKERJEE.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, moved on behalf of the Official Assignee to fix that day six weeks for the examination of the insolvent. The learned counsel stated that that day was fixed on the last occasion for his examination; but they awere unable to serve an order on the insolvent, who was constantly evading it. Mr. Inverarity further moved for the sanction of the court to an execution being issued for the judgment-debts on the property of the insolvent, under section 86. It was stated that since the last order of the court for examination of the insolvent, he had offered to deposit a sum of Rs. 15,000 with the Official Assignee, but the latter refused to accept it. There were judgment-debts against the insolvent, amounting to the sum of Rs. 3,28,000. His lordship granted both these applications.

RE KARAMCHUND KALIANJI.

Mr. Vicajee, on behalf of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, the opposing creditors, applied for an order dismissing the petition on the ground of non-prosecution of the matter. It was stated that ever since the 15th August 1888, when an order for the first hearing of the petition was made, insolvent had done nothing in the matter. His Lordship dismissed the petition.

RE CHUNILAL AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Mankar applied on behalf of the insolvent for an extension of the interim order. Several of the books of accounts had just arrived from Baroda, and there were fifty creditors living in three different cities upon whom notices were to be served. His Lordship granted three months' extension, stating that the insolvent should take steps immediately, as his interim order would not be extended any further.

RE KALIDAS GOVINJI.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of an opposing creditor, opposed the personal application of the insolvent for an interim order. His Lordship granted an interim order, as no case was made out by the opposing creditor.

SOUTER MEMORIAL FUND.

The following sums have been paid into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the above fund .—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged...	27,996	0	0
Mr Nanabhoy B Jejeebhoy	1,000	0	0
Bill of Exchange from Mr E C M Ollivant, CS, CIE, on behalf of the London Souter Memorial Fund for Rs. 724-8-5, being the equivalent of 50 sterling, cost of permanent memorial of the late Sir Frank Souter	724	8	5
Total...	29,720	8	5

The subscribers to the London Fund were as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Mr H A Acworth, CS	10	0	0
Mr L R Ashburner, CSI	5	0	0
Mr J R Arthur	10	0	0
Mrs Adams	1	0	0
Sir George Birdwood, KCIE	5	0	0
Col Julius Barras	5	0	0
The Hon E R Bourke	26	5	0
Mr W Clarke	10	10	0
Mr H N B Erskine, CSI	50	0	0
Mr John Elphinstone	1	0	0
The Right Hon Sir J Fergusson, Bart, GCSI	5	0	0
Mr C B Fox	10	0	0
Mr S Newcome Fox	5	0	0
Mr John Fleming, CSI	10	0	0
Mr E M H Fulton	5	5	0
Mr L Fletcher	5	0	0
Col G R Goodfellow, CSI	5	0	0
Mr Donald Graham, CSI	10	10	0
Genl W R Houghton	5	0	0
Dep Surg-Genl Hewlett, CIE	5	0	0
Mr W G Hall	5	5	0
Mr F H Kirby	10	0	0
Mr Basil Lang	10	0	0
Mr Thos Lang	5	5	0
Mr F Lloyd	2	10	0
Genl C I Merriman, CSI	5	0	0
Mr W M Macaulay	10	0	0
Mr H Manisty	10	10	0
Mr J Macpherson	50	0	0
Mr A R Macdonald	5	5	0
Col S F McGillwray	5	0	0
Mr John Macfarlane	5	0	0
Lieut-Genl T Nuttall	10	0	0
Mr E C K Ollivant, CS, CIE	33	0	0
Mr G Ormiston	5	5	0
Mr F D Parker	5	5	0
Mr W R Pratt	10	0	0
Mr G B Reid	5	0	0
The Marquis of Ripon, KG	3	0	0
Col Stracey, Scots Guards	5	0	0
Miss Strode	2	0	0
Genl Sir John Watson, KCB	5	5	0
Col John Watts	2	0	0
Col F Wise	5	0	0
Mr F R Wyllie	5	0	0
Sir Richard Temple, Bart, GCSI	5	0	0
A Friend per H A Acworth	10	0	0
Mr Martin Wood	0	10	6
Mr Dadabhai Naoroji	1	1	0
Mr J Lumsdaine	5	0	0
Mr C A W Cameron	5	0	0
Mr C Gonne, CSI	20	0	0
Mr Pickering Clark	20	0	0
	£ 475	11	6

DOSABHAI FRAMJEE,
R. M. SAYANI,
H. W. BARROW,
HARKISONDAS NAROTUMDAS,
Hon. Secretaries to the Fund.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Divine Service will be held this evening at half-past eight at Bandora on the lower floor of Bandora House, late Marine Hotel. Mr. Stephen Jacob, C. S., will conduct it. All are cordially invited to attend.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The British steamer Persian Prince, 1,498 tons, Captain J Phillips, sailed yestosday for Akyab, in ballast.

The British steamer Iran, 2,316 tons, Captain A Delargy, cleared yesterday for Liverpool, laden with a general cargo.

The coasting steamer Hindoo, Captain G J Baker, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Cutch Mandvie with a general cargo and 563 passengers.

The Arab steamer Nyanza, Commander Simens, arrived here yesterday from Zanzibar, 31st January, with a general cargo, and 189 deck passengers.

The steamship Knight of St George, 1,933 tons, Captain J R Durant, cleared yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo and three passengers on deck.

The B I steamer Asia, Captain J Stewart, arrived in port yesterday from Calcutta and the coast ports with a general cargo and about 25 passengers on deck.

The Haji Cassum steamer Bangalore, 1,309 tons, Captain W T Fairweather, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Ras Rawayab and Jedda via Aden with a cargo of salt and about 563 pilgrims. Seven of the number died of natural causes during the voyage.

The MacIvor Line steamer Lycia, 2,102 tons, Captain B Fletcher, bound for Antwerp, cleared yesterday with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Optz and two children, Mr and Mrs R C Lees, Mrs Brown and Mr and Mrs McHoloon.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
13	Asia (s)	Stewart	Calcutta, Jan 19.
	Bangalore (s)	Fairweather	Ras Rawayab, &c.
	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Cutch Mandvie.
	Valiant (s)	....	Mauritius.
	Nyanza (s)	Simens	Zanzibar, Jan 31.
	Florence (s)	Thompson	Cardiff, Jan 3.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
13	Persian Prince (s)	Philips	Akyab.
	Kt. of St.George(s)	Durant	Antwerp.

The following vessels cleared yesterday :—
Steamer Lycia, Fletcher, for Antwerp.
" Iran, Delargy, for Liverpool.

The steamer Hindoo commenced loading for Cutch Mandvie and Coast yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
8	Madura s	Franks	Bombay, Jan 18.
	C. Mackenzie s	Howell	Liverpool, Dec 30.
9	Umballa s	Withers	Bombay, Jan 29.
10	Tibre s	Lafont	Colombo, Feb 2.
	Purneah s	Sanders	London, Jan 3.
	Joseph Arbib s	Hill	Batoun, Jan 4.
	Culna s	Wood	Calcutta, Jan 26.

DEPARTURES.

February 8.—Steamers Kapurthala, Rosetta and Rajpootana.
February 9.—Steamer Tancarville. Ship Muncaster Castle.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
10	Rosetta s	....	Calcutta.
	Chicklade s	....	Middlesbro.
	Canara s	....	Calcutta.
	C. Buchanan s	....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
10	Rosetta s	....	London.
	Goorkha s	....	London.
	C. Buchanan s	....	London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—February 12.

For Liverpool.

Werneth Hall s—600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 235 cwts coir yarn, D Khetsee ; 7,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 1,000 cwts bone meal, F M Rahimbhai ; 420 cwts myrabolums, D Sassoon and Co ; 125 cwts cloves, M Ludha.

Mt Lebanon s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 300 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co ; 1,000 cwts myrabolums, J Essa ; 1,005 cwts myrabolums, V Hunsraj ; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 89 bales cotton, D Vassanji and Co ; 75 bales cotton, M Rattansee ; 200 bales cotton, J Fachiri ; 600 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co.

Iran s—3 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co ; 12 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 3 bales carpets, and 6,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 40 bales wool, H Kheldas ; 49 bales wool, K Khooshall.

Rimpha s—184 bales cotton, G Nansey ; 102 bales cotton, Robertson Bros.

For London.

Henzada s—1,020 cwts myrabolums, J Essa.

Drumfell s—9 bales skins, C Rajabally ; 50 cwts deer-horns, J M Remtoola; 58 cwts ginger, W Ranchord ; 141 cwts cloves, A Salmon and Co ; 6 cases cardamums, B Damjee ; 715 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 17 bales skins H E G Mamed ; 18 bales skins and 115 cwts deer horns, S M S Balcoola ; 16 bales skins, H C H Gunny.

Clan Macdonald s—501 cwts myrabolums, J Veeram : 4000 cwts linseed, A Salmon and Co ; 385 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 250 cwts buffalo horns, M Moolabhai ; 144 cwts coir yarn, B Gopalji ; 169 cwts cloves, D Sassoon and Co ; 2,002 cwts myrabolums, E Oomersee ; 301 cwts mussoor, A Blascheck and Co.

For Hull.

Othello s—500 cwts myrabolums, J Veerum ; 3,998 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 1,691 cwts myrabolums, B Craig and Co ; 1,050 cwts myrabolums, V Hunsraj ; 1,625 cwts cotton seed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Hamburg.

Othello s—385 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

For Antwerp.

Lycia s—200 bales cotton, The Bo Co Ld ; 42 bales hemp, R Caderbhai ; 300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 1,025 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

Kt of St George s—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 2,998 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Marseilles.

Idar s—17,000 cwts wheat, 25,993 cwts ground nuts, 2,01,989 cwts teel seed, 2,692 cwts linseed, and 999 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

Werneth Hall s—2,001 cwts linseed, K Nixon and Co ; 1,321 cwts copra, D Jetha ; 1,500 cwts teel seed, Ralli Bros ; 1,500 cwts gingelly seed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Arrara s—2,001 cwts linseed, 376 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co ; 54 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Havre.

Algoma s—60 cwts gum, F Hurst ; 700 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 242 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co ; 1,701 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Naples.

D Balduino s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Genoa.

D Balduino s—1,000 cwts castorseed, 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 1,260 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 450 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros ; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 700 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co.

Idar s—10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

For Leghorn.

D Balduino s—200 bales cotton, The Bo Co, Ld.

For Barcelona.

D Balduino s—150 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

For Trieste.

Tiverton s—110 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

For Venice.

Elektra s—400 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

For Yokohama.

Deccan s—5 bales twist, S Abhraham ; 124 bales twist, F Muir and Co.

For Kobe.

Amphitrite s—100 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton Mg Co ; 100 bales twist, S J David and Co ; 50 bales twist, N J Sassoon.

Deccan s—150 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 75 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

For Hongkong.

K Hind s—175 chests opium, The P and O Co ; 100 bales twist, S N Talati and Co ; 190 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 114 bales twist, N J Abhraham ; 40 bales twist, A E Esmallji ; 158 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 212 bales twist, C Ebram ; 325 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co ; 47 bales twist, The Colaba L and M Co ; 75 bales yarn, B R Mody ; 30 bales twist, The National S and W Co ; 38 bales twist, Tatta and Co ; 114 bales twist, N B Mody and Co ; 74 bales twist, Framji Sands and Co ; 150 bales twist, 5 cases Cambay stones, E Noordin and Co ; 184 cwts ooplate, 5 cases ganda horns, &c, Y L Ching ; 87 cwts sharkfins, &c, 44 cwts raisins, &c, H Rahimtoolabhai and Co ; 150 bales twist, S J David and Co ; 50 bales twist, D T Moolji and Co.

Deccan s—500 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

Amphitrite s—5 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 28 bales twist, O Khetsee ; 38 bales twist, S J David and Co ; 100 bales twist, S E Sassoon.

For Shanghai.

K Hind s—67 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co ; 25 bales twist, F R Papa ; 20 bales twist, The National S and W Co ; 210 bales twist, S Abhraham ; 242 bales twist, E J Abhraham ; 600 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 95 bales twist, Tatta and Co ; 65 bales twist, N J Abhraham ; 592 bales twist, E D Sassoon & Co; 100 bales twist, S J David and Co.

For Calcutta.

Khandalla s—150 bales cotton, S R Sethna.

February 13.

For Liverpool.

Werneth Hall s—630 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 50 bales wool, The Bo Co Ld ; 100 bales wool, A Salmon and Co ; 49 bales wool, K Khooshall ; 580 cwts myrabolums, D Sassoon and Co ; 1,128 cwts myrabolums, N Dayall ; 400 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Rimpha s—20 bales wool, Benn Ashley and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co ; 210 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Iran s—240 cwts myrabolums, Ralli Bros.

Mt Lebanon s—34 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co ; 300 bales cotton A S Moodlier and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 120 bales cotton and 100 bales wool, The Bo Co Ld ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 4 bales silk waste, A Blascheck and Co ; 60 bales wool, Framji Sands and Co.

For London.

Drumfell s—625 cwts cloves, J Sewji ; 11 bales skins; D Sassoon and Co; 1 bale skins, H E Gool Mamed 14 bales skins, M Shapoorji and Co; 262 cwts ginger, H A H Jan Mamed ; 115 cwts cloves, D Anandji ; 8 cases bristles, Beier and Katz ; 15 bales hides, Ed Bates and Co ; 18 bales skins, J H Ahmed and Co ; 181 cwts ginger, W and A Graham and Co ; 115 cwts ginger, H Goculdas and Co; 5 bales hides, J Peerdhan ; 15 cases nutmegs, P Lalji.

Clan Macdonald s—55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 200 bales cotton, A S Moodlier and Co ; 375 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 475 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 825 cwts myrabolums, C C Jassawalla ; 20 cases condimento, R D Subedar ; 66 cwts myrabolums, Sewji Ramji ; 50 tons linseed cakes, R Mohta and Co ; 660 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros ; 37 cwts cloves, W and A Graham and Co.

Siam s—6 cwts Elephants tusk, C Alloobhai.

For Hull.

Othello s—2,250 cwts cotton seeds, Been, Ashley and Co ; 4,499 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Brothers ; 3,000 cwts bone meal, E. Peerdina.

For Hamburg.

Othello s—200 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co. ; 550 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

For Antwerp.

Lycia s—50 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ld ; 810 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 55 bales cotton, 200 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros.

Kt. of St. George s—330 bales cotton., A. S. Moodlie and Co.

For Havre.

Algoma s—300 bales cotton, D. Sassoon and Co ; 900 cwts wheat, J. Fachiri.

For Marseilles.

Idar s—26,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

Werneth Hall s—150 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co ; 1,980 cwts wheat, J. Fachiri.

Arara—s 2,001 cwts linseed, K. Nixon and Co.

For Trieste.

Elektra s—320 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 1,625 bales cotton and 400 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros ; 330 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

Tiverton s—275 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 300 bales cotton, W Bell and Co ; 220 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Venice.

Tiverton s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.
Elektra s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Odessa.

Elektra s—250 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

For Hongkong.

K Hind s—116 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, M Nathoo ; 51 bales twist, N B Mody and Co ; 51 bales cotton, Tatta and Co ; 33 cwts sharkfins, &c, W Poonja and Co ; 51 bales twist, S E Sassoon.

Amphitrite s—20 bales twist, S J David and Co.

For Shanghai.

K Hind s—36 cwts kishmis, C Ebram ; 90 bales twist, E J Abraham ; 7 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co : 50 bales twist, S E Sassoon.

Amphitrie s—49 bales twist, S J David and Co.

For Tuticorin.

Khandalla s—50 bales cotton, Gill and Co.

For Calcutta.

Khandalla s—200 bales cotton, M Govindram ; 100 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co ; 233 bales cotton, R Luckmundass and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—February 10.

Wahab, Colonel, Lanc Fus, on station leave, from Ahmednagar.

February 11.

Bishop, Captain, Gloster Regt, on duty, from Deolali.
Custance, Lieut, Mygengyan police, from leave, from England.

February 12.

Corbett, Major, Gloster Regt, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

February 13.

Budd, Lieut, 12th Bombay L I, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Ross, Col, 26th Bombay L I, on leave, from Poona.
Johnson, Lt, 30th Madras LI, on duty, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—February 13.

Harvey, Lt-Col, RE, on duty, to Jubbulpore and Calcutta.
Peart, Lieut, P W D Grenadiers, off leave, to Poona.
Wood, Thorpe, Col, R E, from furlough, to Jubbulpore and Simla.
Mosse, Lieut, 20th Bombay L I, from leave, to Deesa.
Mayne, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, to Central India.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, February 14, 1889.

1. There will be Commandant's parade at the Gymkhana on Saturday, 16th instant, at 5 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. Tram fares to and from parade will be paid on application to Company. N. C. officer appointed for that purpose.

2. The usual monthly Regimental committee meeting will be held at head-quarters this evening at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

3. District order No. 283 H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief will inspect the troops in Garrison on Monday, 18th instant, at 8 a.m. In accordance with the above the Battalion will parade at the Gymkhana at 7-15 a.m. on Monday, 18th instant. Dress—Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn, every available man to be in the ranks. Return of probable numbers to be furnished forthwith. Tram fares to and from parade will be paid on application to Company. N. C. Officer appointed for that purpose.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant.

For the week commencing 12th Febry. 1889.

1. There will be gun-drill in the Arsenal compound every morning, at 6-30 a.m.

2. The proficiency class will meet every evening at Head-Quarters, at 6-30 p.m.

3. The gun competition will take place in the Town Hall Compound on Saturday afternoon at 4 30 p.m. punctually. Lieut-Col D.V. Shortland, R.A., being the Judge. Members of the corps who are not competing are requested to attend and assist in placing the guns in position. Dress—Uniform and forage caps. No belts or side arms.

4. There will be class firing at Coorla on Thursday morning at 6 a.m. Members who have not completed their course are requested to attend.

5. The following is the basis on which the Competition will be adjudged on Saturday :—1.—Turn out of detachment. 2.—Smartness. 3.—Accuracy of drill. 4.—Laying. 5.—Knowledge of duties.

By Order,
A. LESLIE, Captain and Acting Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

An ingenious plan for testing the condition of horses' feet is under consideration by New York blacksmiths. One terminal of a battery giving a light current is attached to the animal's bit, and the other to the shoe. If the horse suffers from the shoe or nails, he will squirm under the test. If there is no irritation, he will pay no attention to it.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in *every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spot where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FROM JONES to BROWN.—I shall be at the FANCY BAZAAR, TOWN HALL, at 6 o'clock, THIS EVENING. Hope I shall see you.

FOR SALE.—An ELECTRIC LIGHT DYNAMO, in thorough Good Order, capable of lighting 16 Lamps; 12 horse power. Apply to "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

STOLEN.—On the 6th inst., at Damaun, TWO CURRENCY NOTES, each of Rs. 1,000, bearing Nos. M. 76-95975 and M. 76-90953. Informant will be handsomely rewarded.—PEEROSHAW MUNCHERJEE DADYSETHNA, No 123, Agiary Lane.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.—Don't go to the Bazaar when you can buy Soap, Scents, Socks, Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware at Wholesale Rates at SHROFF BROTHERS, Cheapest House.

DIXON MEMORIAL CONCERT.—Brethren intending to attend this Concert will greatly assist the Committee by securing their seats at once in the space reserved for Freemasons. Seats in this space will not be reserved after SATURDAY, 16th inst.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort, Bombay, is the most accommodative Hotel, unrivalled for Comfort and Cleanliness.—Terms moderate.

THE SALE of MAJOR MACBAY'S valuable Household Furniture, at No. 35, Marine Lines, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

NEW CHARMING SHAPES in LADIES STRAW HATS, and BONNETS.—The latest Novelties, just received.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

TO LET.—From 1st of May, for Ten Months, rent moderate, a FURNISHED HOUSE on Ridge Road, Malabar Hill. Apply for particulars to H. I. P. THOMSON, Victoria Terminus.

THE "Anna," the "Flower and Fern," the "Prince Edward," the "Linne," and the "Chinois," Paper Shades at the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

WANTED.—A LADY ASSISTANT for the Anglo-Vernacular Mission Girls' Schools Surat. Application should be made at once to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Zenana Mission House, Surat.

WANTED.—Immediately for one of the district Mills a thoroughly Experienced and Efficient WEAVING MASTER, no others need apply to "T. H. S.," JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

FOUND.—Two SHIKARI DOGS, owner can have them restored by proving himself the owner, and paying all expenses of same. Apply to "T. H.S.," Jeejeebhai Jehangeer & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO BE LET at Lonauli. For terms, apply to M. C., Shamrock Villa, Lonauli.

TO BE SOLD.—FURNISHED STONE HOUSE, Louisa Point, Matheran.—Apply at the Advocate-General's Office, High Court.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storeyed Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally situated and affords all the Comforts of a Home. Rooms bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL.—The increased preference shown to this place has compelled the proprietors to extend the accommodation which is being built consisting of large, airy bedrooms.

ITALIAN CAKES can be had at PEARSE'S at Re. 1 per lb.—PEARSE, 7 Church Gate Street.

REAL SWISS CURTAINS, a few pairs just unpacked in handsome designs. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound, Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLE FOR SALE, 7 shots, sighted to 400 yards, good as new, Rs. 70. Apply to "J.," care of *Gazette* office.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P. Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.—Length 50 feet; beam 11 feet. Has good sized Saloon forward, and is fitted up as a Pleasure Yacht.—Apply "T.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

ST. JACOB'S OIL Rs. 1-14; Cuticura Soap Rs. 2 per box; Kepler's Malt with Cod-liver Oil Rs. 1-6; Warner's Safe Cure Rs. 3-8.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC AMATEURS.—Albuminized Paper Double Brilliant Rose and Purple. Developing and Printing Amateur Plates. Apply to P. VUCCINO & Co.

FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC AMATEURS.—Large Quantity of Papier Mache and Iron Enamelled Dishes of all sizes for travelling use. Apply to P. VUCCINO & Co., Fort.

WHERE can you buy a watch worth the money you spend? A single trial will convince that such an establishment is KANNY & Cos., 56 Meadows Street.

FOR SALE.—VICTORIA, nearly new, and brown Australian Mare, under 6, with harness, and stable gearing, Price Rs. 750. Apply to J. F. WALKER, 23, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

LATEST DESIGN in Briggs' Paper Pattern Crewel, Fillosille, and Knitting Silk, Macrame, Twine Knitting, Cotton and Fingering Wool, Prices beyond competition.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo Street.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadow Street, Bombay.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PILSENER BEER (Lion's Head Brand) Light, Pure, and Wholesome. Cases of 4 dozen large bottles, at Rs. 5 per doz. Cases of 6 doz. small bottles, at Rs. 3 per doz. WILLIAM BELL & Co. Bombay, Sole Agents and Importers.

REAL MANILA, JAVA GEM and TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS and CIGARETTES are now obtainable at DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Quality unsurpassable and prices cheaper than elsewhere.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 46 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE. PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY, BY TODAR MAL. Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna. Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge. 18, Marine St., Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST. NO. 3 HORNBY ROW. Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA, DENTAL SURGEON, TO BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M. Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas. No. 23, RAMPART ROW. Opposite to P. W. Department.

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER (In pamphlet form) Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*, Annas 2. Post free. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited, Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE. AUTHORISED.

NOW READY. MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1889. Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay. Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co., Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHN WHEAL, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Poona, has been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, the valuable household furniture, horses and carriage, garden plants, &c., &c., the property of Colonel FRANK JAMES, P. W. O., Grenadiers, at his residence, No 5, Stavely Road, on SATURDAY, the 23rd February, 1889, sale commencing at 11-30 a.m., at which time will be sold a choice and very valuable lot of large moveable picture "Panels" painted on stout canvas in oil, for application with flat stencilling to wall decoration in India.

	Size Feet.
Chandlugh Vales, Devon	2½ by 1½
A Mountain Torrent Dartmoor	2½ by 1½
The Woolar Lake, Cashmere	3½ by 1½
A River Scene, Poona	7½ by 5½
The Frozen Pond	3½ by 2
Lleyn Idwall, Wales	3½ by 4
Snow Scene, The Frozen Mill	4 by 6
The Dal Canal, Cashmere	3½ by 2
Figure, "Halt who comes there"	2½ by 2
Figure, The Gleaner	3½ by 1½
Flowers, The Orchid Basket	3 by 3½
Flowers, The Gold Mohur	3½ by 2
Parbutti, Poona, by C.F. J.	2½ by 3½
The Old Subhedar; by C.F J.	2½ by 2
Singhur: The Home of Surjee; by C.F.J.	1½ by 3
Back Bay, Bombay; by C.F.J.	1½ by 3
Roses; by E. G. Krovan, Scotch Academy; by C.F.J.	2 by 2½
Evening; by G.C.F.J.	1½ by 2½
Morning; by C.F.J.	1½ by 2½
The Falls of Gairsappa; by C.F.J.	1½ by [illegible]
The Lushington Fall-Canard; by C.F.J.	1½ by [illegible]

JOHN WHEAL, East Street, Poona.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO. No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

NOTICE.

SALE of Landed property at Girgaum Back Road, advertised to be sold THIS DAY, by order of the mortgagee Messrs. Laljee Kutchra and Nundoo Devjee, and on account of the mortgagor, Thucker Goverdhundas Damoder, has been POSTPONED until further order.

SALE of remaining stock in trade of jewellery, embroidered works, handsome Japanese jars, fancy striped Mooltan and Persian carpets, real ivory ware, Indian work boxes, show cases, cupboards, &c., &c.,

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 1-30 p m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co will sell by Public Auction, at No. 60, Meadows Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Morenas and Co, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and Assignee for the estate and effects of Thowoomul Nursingdas, Indian Shawl, Jeweller and General Merchant, an insolvent, the abovementioned remaining stock.

SALE of Surplus and unserviceable stores, stone ware pipes and junctions, meters, brass, &c.

Under instructions from R. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., C. S., C. I. E., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal stores, Pulton Road, (behind the Crawford Markets), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th February, 1889, at 2 p. m., the following:—A number of stoneware pipes and junctions, counters for engines, brass cocks, spindles, couplings, ferrules, tanks, wrought and cast-iron, firebars, naves, Parkinson's meters.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, February 14, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 13.

THERE was an advance of ⅛d in Silver in London yesterday at Reuter's quotation of 42⅝d per oz. confirmed through private channels. Rupee securities were ⅛ per cent higher for Fours, at £67, but in the other denomination they were unchanged, at £70. Consols were ⅛ lower at 98⅞; but Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered, at 108. French Rentes in Paris were ½ per cent. lower, at 83½. There was a withdrawal of Gold from the Bank of England yesterday to the extent of £100,000. Mercantile Bank shares advanced 10s., say to £23, and Hongkong declined to the same extent at £54 10s. per share.

Liverpool quality of Linseed was 3d. per quarter higher to arrive by both routes, but other quotations come unchanged. Rapeseed was also quiet and unaltered. The Wheat market continued firm, and Club No. 2 was 6d per quarter higher to arrive, other prices remaining as before.

The price of Mid-American Cotton declined 1-16d. in Liverpool, being now 5 9-16d. again; but in Surats and in American arrivals there was no change. The Market closed quiet; Surats steady; sales 8,000 bales, including 700 East Indian. Imports 28,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was quiet but steady. Particulars of the shipments of Piece-Goods and yarns to India for the month of January are to hand to-day through Reuter, and it will be seen from our usual comparative table subjoined that, as far as Bombay is concerned, the total missions for last month were heavier than during December, and also than they were in January last year with the exception of yarns. Taking the principal item of *Plain Cottons*, the increase last month was nearly six million yards compared with December and some eleven million yards as against January 1888. In *Coloured Cottons* there was also some increase compared with the previous month and with January last year, though very slight in the former case; and in *Printed Cottons* the increase is very marked as against December, though comparatively small compared with the first month in 1888. The shipments of *Yarn* were 550,000 lbs. heavier than in the last month of the old year, but 750,000 lighter than in January 1888. Taking the sister Presidencies it will be seen that to Calcutta there was a large excess in the shipments of *Grey Cottons* last month both as against last December and January 1888, and a more or less considerable increase in the items of *Coloured* and *Printed Cottons*; while to Madras there was a pretty general falling off all round, the decrease in shipments of *Plain Cottons* last month compared with December having been no less than some 7¼ million yards. Taking the shipments of *Grey Cottons* to the three Presidencies we find last month an increase of 18 million yards and 34 million yards compared with the previous month and with January 1888, respectively.

	1889 Jan.	1888 Dec.	1888 Jan.
Bombay—			
Plain Cottons	55,900,000	50,000,000	45,000,000
Coloured Cottons	4,150,000	4,100,000	3,650,000
Printed Cottons	9,400,000	7,200,000	9,100,000
Twist	1,500,000	950,000	2,250,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons	89,150,000	69,700,000	65,400,000
Coloured Cottons	7,350,000	5,400,000	6,100,000
Printed Cottons	3,850,000	2,750,000	2,600,000
Twist	1,2.0,000	1,150,000	1,550,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons	9,100,000	16,300,000	9,550,000
Coloured Cottons	1,150,000	2,900,000	2,150,000
Printed Cottons	2,050,000	2,350,000	1,650,000
Twist	1,100,000	1,450,000	1,650,000

May Futures were two points down in New York yesterday, at 9·97; but the spot price was unchanged, at 10 1-16 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were heavy at 25,000 bales, going against the following figures for the previous two years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Tuesday's Receipts...	25,000	17,000	20,000
Three days' do. ...	72,000	46,000	46,000
Since 1st Sept. 88....	4,641,000	4,729,000	4,628,000

There was a tendency to weakness in our local market this morning in sympathy with Liverpool, but no decline in prices was established; and in the after part of the day a good demand for ready stuff was felt, a considerable business taking place, on the basis of yesterday's closing quotations. Julgaum at Rs. 198-203½ and Barsee at Rs. 193-203½ were taken more extensively than other descriptions; but a good deal was also done in Akola at Rs. 199, Hingunghat at Rs. 218, Khangaum at Rs. 205, and Degrus at Rs. 196. Some Indore at Rs. 193½ and Oojein at Rs. 186 were also taken, and a lot of "Fine" Broach was sold at Rs. 238. Bengals were neglected, and only a small parcel changed hands at Rs. 178 per candy.

WHEAT.—A small business is reported in this market again to-day, and the tone at closing is quiet with prices quite unaltered.

SEEDS are in but slight demand, and hardly any fresh transactions have transpired to-day; but we make no further change in our quotations for any description.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,182	bales.
Wheat	9,585	cwts.
Linseed	2,890	„
Rapeseed	1,701	„
Gingelly	4,828	„
Groundnuts	8,685	„

FREIGHTS are quiet, and we have no fresh engagements to report, but rates are firm at our last quotations. The market was closed in the afternoon out of respect to the memory of a leading merchant suddenly killed by an accident.

EXCHANGE opened at yesterday evening's rates and has remained steady thereat, but with little business doing, and the Banks were closed at 2 o'clock for the reason above stated. Credits for mail of the 1st proximo have been quoted at 1s. 4¾d, for the 22nd-29th idem at 1s. 4 21-32d., and for April delivery at 1s. 4 19-32d. and 1s. 4 9-16d. Ready rates are as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 4⅝d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 4 23-32d.	„
Credits	3 „	1s. 4 27-32d.	„
Francs	3 „	1·77½.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has had a further rise to-day. The cash rate for Fours opened at 97 9-16, but afterwards advanced to 97 11-16, and ultimately to 97¾, which was the closing rate. For the 2nd March account the rate has been 97⅞ to 15-16, and for the 30th idem, 98⅛. For Four and a half per cent. 102¾ to 103 is now the nominal rate.

SHARES have not been much dealt in to-day, and the following are the only changes which we have to note in quotations this evening:—Alliance Mill shares are Rs. 5 up, at Rs. 615; Empress, Manockji Petit, and New Great Eastern are all Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 690, Rs. 1,210, and Rs. 740, respectively. Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 407½; and New Berar are Rs. 5 up, at Rs. 530. Bombay Burma Trading are Rs. 50 higher for the first issue, at Rs. 3,150, and Rs. 10 up for the second, at Rs. 785. Alcock, Ashdown, 2nd issue, are Rs. 4 higher, at Rs, 155 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	915
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	980xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	850
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra Bank	10,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	[illegible]	100	[illegible]	17½ do.	819
National Bank of India	[illegible]	[illegible]		5 pct	130

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	–	£10	...	–	–
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	...	..	..

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,040
Empire Fire Insurance Co		5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,300
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	5,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,000

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

MANSON—February 6, at Negapatam, the wife of G E Manson, of a daughter.

MARSHALL—February 6, at Sialkot, the wife of Captain W S Marshall, 37th Dogras, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HARRISON—KNOWLES—February 5, at St Thomas' Church, Gonda, Lieu Colonel W P Harrison, Deputy Commissioner, Bahraich, to Emma Maria, third daughter of Rev S Knowles, M A, Missionary, M E Church, Gonda, Oudh.

DEATH.

BEAVER—Feb 8, at Pallaveram, Winnifred ("Freda,") the beloved daughter of Mr and Mrs P Beaver, aged 2 years and 11 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1889.

THE Allahabad paper is at fault when endeavouring to measure time. The assertion that Mr. Crawford was arrested and charged in August last is followed up by the assertion that we have stated that a year must elapse before the case is finally disposed of. We never made any such forecast. Mr. Crawford's arrest took place on the 18th of last July and not in August, and we gave reasons for our belief that if the final decision be made known in twelve months from that date there would be no special reason for complaint. A case which is first inquired into, during three mortal months in Poona, is then considered in all its bearings by the Government which has been favoured with a Report which fills a quarto volume, with supplementary volumes of evidence and documents of wearisome length, and is then forwarded—as it probably will be—to the Secretary of State for final instructions, cannot be disposed of in a week or in a month. It will take time—and even an unconscionable time,—but reasonable people resign themselves to delays in such matters. In making this estimate we did not omit from the elements to be taken into consideration that Lord Cross will probably deem the opinion and advice of an ex-Lord Chancellor helpful in sharing a responsibility from which a lay-Lord must naturally shrink. This course was taken in the Cambay case, and it will doubtless be taken in the Poona case likewise. The feet of Chancery lords are not feathered like those of fabled Mercury; they tread with caution and are never in a hurry. If the issue be made known before July we shall be rejoiced, but if it be deferred even unto August we shall in no wise be cast down. A local contemporary is ardent for the immediate publication of the Report as it stands without further ado and recommends Mr. Crawford and his advisers to wire to Lord Cross without ceasing, asking for a copy of the document and to publish the telegrams in the English and London papers. If this ingenious devise should "draw" the Secretary of State, this method of extracting from the India Office Reports which we should all be interested in reading may be patented. The Report of the Cambay Commission might be procured for the curious by a telegram or two judiciously drawn up and skilfully advertised in selected papers. But if that method of forcing the hand or softening the heart of Lord Cross should fail of its effect, we shall probably have to wait for some months before we know what is the identical purport of all this babblement we have been hearing about corruption in the Deccan for some time back. For it is assumed on all hands that the inquiry at Poona has established beyond question that there have been corrupt dealings in the Deccan; that judicial offices have been in very deed purchased as in a market. A purchase indeed might seem to imply not only a purchaser, but a seller, and the existence of a seller is still in dispute. We have ventured to point this out, and have thereby drawn down upon our devoted heads much censure, and we do not insist further upon the point. We accept the declaration of those who have proved their capacity to think of such matters as Aristotle recommends, completely in all their parts, and when they declare in the same breath that it has been uncontestably established that men have bought seats on the judicial bench, it has been equally demonstrated that such seats were never sold we hold our peace. We have asked to defer the consideration of the question of guilt or innocence until all the materials for arriving at a sound conclusion were available. But since that request has been deemed a little wild, we can only accept the situation while waiting for further light.

Some of our contemporaries are a little hard to please. When we approved of the resort by the State to the machinery of a Commission to inquire into the condition of things which rumour and something more pointed to, we did so on the express ground that it would be absurd to endeavour to get at the facts by a procedure which could only take cognisance of three charges, when the charges and allegations numbered several score. We averred our preference for the procedure of the regular courts when a person is placed upon his trial, if the circumstances admit of the trial being thorough. But an abortive trial on isolated points would have served no purpose. The notion of any jury doing full justice to charges the partial investigation of which has occupied a commission for sixty-eight days is absurd. But we never imagined that an inquiry is equivalent to a trial or a satisfactory substitute for it. The function of a commission is to inquire and report, not to judge and pass sentence. The end in view is attained when all available evidence is collected and sifted, and a report thereon is submitted with such recommendations as may be deemed fit to the Government immediately concerned. These recommendations may be set aside or acted upon; the Commission may be directed to take further evidence or to inquire into other charges; it may be requested to give fuller explanations on particular points. All these conditions differentiate the proceedings of a commission from the procedure of the regular courts. Bearing these conditions fully in mind—they were disregarded by certain critics who did not understand the nature of the limitations set forth in the clauses of Act. XXXVII. of 1850—we were of opinion that the machinery of a commission was better adapted to get together a good body of evidence which would enable the Government to deal with what was apparently amiss in certain divisions of the Deccan. It never entered the mind of any one acquainted with the history of such inquiries to suppose that the Report of the Commission would be in itself equivalent to the verdict of a law court, which is decisive unless it be reversed on appeal. A Report is not a decision; it is an expression of opinion, good as far as it goes as material to assist those with whom the ultimate decision rests to come to issue final orders, "which shall be final." The law is not of our making; we neither make nor unmake laws; we are content to take them as they stand.

We have stated that the chief and indeed the all-sufficient objection to submitting the matter of the Deccan scandals to the jurisdiction of the High Court was that an indictment could not have covered the whole ground. Thirty-two charges were detached from a greater number and placed before the Commission for inquiry. Only three of those cases could have been dealt with in a court of justice, at all events at one time. How utterly inadequate a piecemeal investigation would have been, we may judge from what has actually occurred during the sitting of the Commission at Poona. One of the most important cases was not heard at all, because it had not been included in the list of thirty-two at first placed before the Commission. The Commissioners objected to deal with it, and, though not withdrawn, the charge remains uninvestigated. It is neither proved nor disproved. This is unsatisfactory both for Mr. Crawford, who has not had the opportunity of rebutting an allegation affecting him, and for the Government which has not been able to show whether or not there were reasonable grounds for making the allegation. The inconvenience in this case would have been multiplied ten-fold had the actual proceedings been confined to three out of the thirty-two cases scheduled for inquiry. Of course, the Commissioners might have been required to go into the Akulkote case under a fresh Commission *ad hoc*; in the exercise of its discretion the Government abstained from that step. Whether the discretion was wisely exercised is open to question, but the reasons which apparently operated would certainly have been equally strong to prevent ten successive batches of cases being submitted to a jury, had the machinery of a regular court been employed. In spite of all discouragements and at great cost and trouble the existence in an important department of scandalous laxity and of a low moral tone has been ascertained and the urgent and imperative necessity of applying a remedy has been made patent. Now that the Government is in possession of a body of evidence throwing a baleful light on the administration of one of its departments, it will be possible to deal with what is admittedly lax and corrupt in the administrative system. The efforts to avert this salutary inquiry or to render it abortive or incomplete have proved unsuccessful. Besides the evidence given in open court before the Commission, a mass of information has been obtained, sufficiently strong and coherent, it is understood, to justify administrative action. Whether the Government deal departmentally or otherwise with the abuses which have been disclosed is probably now under consideration. We have always maintained that the charges affecting an individual, however grave, cannot be allowed to divert attention from more serious aspects of a very complex and difficult problem. In withstanding the clamour of unreason when a searching inquiry was substituted for procedure which it was foreseen, must have proved inadequate the Government of Bombay has done excellent service. If it should turn out that the Report of the Commission exonerates the accused from the graver charges preferred against him, and those with whom the final decision rests concur, Mr. Crawford will have no reason to regret the resolve of the Government to entrust the inquiry into the hands of a Commission selected by the Government of India.

IT would seem that all the odium incurred by Sir James Fergusson's Government in trying to pass the Bill to regulate the traffic in mowra flowers, and the rebuff they received when Lord Ripon vetoed it, might have been avoided if they had consulted Mr. Todd, the present Collector of Tanna. That officer proposes to do by a stroke of his administrative pen what the Bombay Government failed to accomplish by legislation. Mr. Todd has issued a circular to all Police and Abkari officers and Magistrates (who by the way are all *ex-officio* Abkari officers) stating that the possession of mowra flowers is in itself illegal, unless the man who possesses them proves that he did not get or keep them with any intention of distilling illicit liquor from the flowers. In pursuance of this circular the Abkari Inspectors have issued public notices, calling upon all people who have mowra flowers in their possession to dispose of them within seven days from the date of the notice, failing which they would be prosecuted under the Bombay Abkari Act for keeping mowra to distil contraband liquor therefrom. It would be interesting to learn the grounds on which, considering the attempted legislation of 1882, this action of the Executive is justified. It is no secret that the present stringency of the Abkari regulations has given an impetus to the illicit distillation of mowra flowers. But it is the Abkari system that is responsible for it, and Government would hardly be justified in depriving the people of their right in the matter and their means of livelihood in order to obviate the consequences of their own short-sightedness. It is well known that mowra flower is an article of trade and of food, and is used for a variety of purposes, the distillation of liquor being one. Now why should a trader who carries on openly a legitimate trade in this article be prohibited from doing so before he proves as an accused person in a court of law that he had no felonious intention of distilling contraband liquor from mowra flowers? The Collector bases his notification on section 53 of the Bombay Abkari Act, the most objectionable section in an Act of whose imperfections our readers are not ignorant. Under this section a person in possession of apparatus or materials for distillation is called upon to explain his possession consistently with his innocence. If this section justifies the Collector the attention of the Bombay Government may be called to the necessity of amending a provision under which it is possible that great injustice may be done. But we believe that the section is not after all so mischievous, and that in every instance the prosecution in proceeding under it is bound to prove that grounds for reasonable suspicion exist. But the possession of mowra flowers *per se*, which are notoriously used for other purposes than distillation of liquor, does not constitute ground of suspicion. The Bombay High Court has repeatedly ruled that such possession, without any other suspicious circumstances, is not illegal, and has reversed convictions in the lower courts in which its illegality was affirmed. If the orders are enforced there is sure to be a great deal of discontent, and many poor people may have to stand in the dock.

A LAMENTABLE occurrence has terminated the life of Mr. Lang, who has been for some years prominent in commercial circles in Bombay. Mr. Lang's business connection with the East had its origin in the office at Alexandria of Messrs. Todd, Rathbone and Company, agents in Egypt, of the Bombay and Bengal Steam-Ship Company, of which Messrs. Stearns, Hobart and Company were the agents in Bombay. In the year 1869 he joined Stearns, Hobart and Company. In 1878 the senior partners of that firm retiring, he continued the business with new partners under the name of Lang, Moir and Company. Mr. Lang took great interest in mercantile matters, and was an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, often serving on the Committee, and some years ago he would have been elected as the Chairman had he been willing to accept the office. He was for many years a member of the Port Trust, first acting for his partner, Mr. Kittredge when absent from Bombay, and latterly as the representative of the Chamber of Commerce. His untimely death, which is the occasion of general regret, is due to a peculiarity to which he had been long subject—somnambulism. While walking in his sleep yesterday mornin[illegible] he mounted some steps left in the veranda[illegible] of his rooms in Elphinstone Circle and f[illegible] out into the street and was killed by a fall [illegible] fifty feet.

WE understand that the attitude which [illegible] been taken up by the Bishop of Damaun [illegible] withholding Cardinal Rampolla's letter [illegible] been determined by express instructions [illegible] he has received from the Minister of M[illegible] and Colonies at Lisbon. The Bishop, h[illegible] telegraphed for instructions, was told in[illegible] on no account to publish anything [illegible] subject pending negotiations with th[illegible] See.

IT is possible that after all the [illegible] Bombay will not be asked to perfor[illegible] of his office for nothing. The Gov[illegible] instructed the Accountant-Ge[illegible] the charges of the shrievalty f[illegible] has elapsed since the present S[illegible] office, and to continue paying [illegible] are passed on the subject

H. E. LORD REAY yester[illegible] buted the prizes to the succ[illegible] Madrasa-i-Anjuman-i-Isla[illegible] Bombay, and in the cour[illegible] that the negociations in[illegible] new school building h[illegible] cluded, and hoped tha[illegible] was at an end, they [illegible] meeting all together in[illegible] promised to do all t[illegible] celerate the operations[illegible] ment in the matter[illegible] proceedings will be re[illegible]

WE are to be with[illegible] of the week owing to[illegible] day and private eng[illegible] will not play in the [illegible] will the Gloster Regi[illegible] Club to-morrow.

ON Tuesday even[illegible] the medical gradua[illegible] Excellencies the Go[illegible] bungalow on Cu[illegible] which was numerou[illegible] General and many [illegible] Service and loca[illegible] Native, besides [illegible]

THE latest [illegible] from Afghanista[illegible] tion on his part [illegible] there were no [illegible] Russian stateme[illegible] last time he woul[illegible] when the passes b[illegible] and he is virtually[illegible] He was, however, [illegible] Mazar-i-Sharif west[illegible]

THE Governor of Madr[illegible] John Fowler, Mr. Fowle, Mr. [illegible] Fowler, A-D-C., visited the Pera[illegible] on Monday morning, when H.E. was [illegible] Phipps and Pavey, who conducted th[illegible] and Sir John Fowler over the Worksh[illegible] visit lasted from 7 o'clock to nearly 9. S[illegible] Fowler has examined the plans and papers [illegible] Madras Harbour Works to-day, with the assistance of Mr. A. L. Pogson, the Superintendent. Two models of the "pier head" and a segment of the "pier wall" to the scale of half an inch to the foot were sent from the Harbour Works to Government House for inspection.

THAT Anglo-Indian editors may develope an angelic patience under the ingenious provocation of the Indian printer is apparent from the following meek apology which the *Statesman* offered the other day:—"As some of our readers may probably have divined for themselves, an error was committed in our leading columns of yesterday by the printer disarranging the order of the paragraphs in our leading article upon the Simla exodus. The paragraph with which we appeared to commence the article was really its final one, but the error was of no great consequence, although we think it as well to notice it."

THE new journalism has a wide range in its choice of illustrative material. The *Pall Mall* leads off an article on the Sackville papers with this eminently classical anecdote:—"Ain't I quite too awfully good, mamma," said the little lad; "Bill Smith spat in my face, and so I gave him all my jam tart!"

A SYNOD of all the priests of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Madras was to be held at the Cathedral of St. Mary of Angels, Armenian Street, this week, to draw up rules and regulations for the management of the Archdiocese. The Synod was to be opened by a Pontifical High Mass by Archbishop Colgan. His Grace has recovered from his recent illness.

A SPECIE deficiency of Rs. 1,000 was reported in connection with the Simla Treasury. On the matter being brought to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner, the Treasurer was ordered to make good the amount. A police enquiry has been instituted.

THE Bishop of Calcutta, according to an up-country paper, has experienced what it is to be staggered. A sporting padre in his lordship's diocese has betaken himself after black buck on Sunday, and, more shocking still, has left his congregation to look after itself. This intelligence was communicated to the Bishop and clergy assembled in conference at Allahabad last week by the Rev. Mr. Hackett and its effect was electrical. "I am staggered," exclaimed his lordship when he had sufficiently recovered from the shock to speak. Everybody was staggered. The explosion of a bomb among the clerics could hardly have created a greater sensation. No one knows what the outcome of Mr. Hackett's revelation will be, but it is very certain that the offending padre will enjoy no more Sunday shikar expeditions.

IT is at present the intention of Lady Connemara, says the *Madras Mail*, to proceed to England from Madras in the P. and O. steamer Khedive, due there on the 11th proximo. Our contemporary adds:—"Shortly after Her Excellency's return in November 1886 to scenes that were endeared to her in her youth—when she came here with her father, the Marquis of Dalhousie, the great Governor-General—it was understood that she would remain but six months in India; but that period has now been exceeded by nearly two years, and the complacency of loyal Madrasees is gratified by the belief that she has derived, during her second sojourn in Southern India, much benefit from our cruelly defamed climate."

THE following appointments are made:—2nd Bengal Cavalry: Lieutenant F. H. B. Commeline, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant. 9th Bengal Infantry: Major A Fishe, Second-in-Command, 8th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Commandant, *vice* Tregear, on field service. 16th Bengal Infantry: Lieutenant W. C. M. Woodcock, Wing Officer, to be Quarter-master. 20th Punjab Infantry: Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Meiklejohn, C.M.G., Second-in-Command, to be Commandant, *vice* Gordon, vacated; Major L. B. Irwin, Wing Commander, to be Second-in-Command, and to remain seconded; and Captain W. O. Harris, Wing Commander, to be Second-in-Command, vice Irwin. 35th Sikhs: Major A. M. L. Mills, 37th Dogras, to be officiating Second-in-Command. 38th Bengal Infantry: Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Babington, Second-in-Command, 3rd Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Commandant, *vice* Beckett, on leave.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RUSSIANS AND THE AMEER.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

Advices received from Chardjui, state that General Komaroff, accompanied by the Chief of the staff, arrived there yesterday.

The Ameer Abdul Rahman, with a numerous following, is at Chulm (or Tashkurgan), and according to Russian accounts is taking measures which show distinct ill-will towards Russia. He is also accused of breaking off the commercial relations which existed between the Russians and Afghans, and of spreading reports of a coming war with Russia. Under these circumstances, Russia feels compelled to take measures to meet any possible acts of hostility on the part of the Ameer.

FRENCH TRADE IN TURKESTAN.

PARIS, FEB. 12.

The French Government are negotiating with Russia with the object of opening Turkestan to French trade, and establishing French Consulates in the principal towns there.

LORD ROSEBERRY AND THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

Lord Roseberry has been elected Chairman of the London County Council.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CRIMES ACT.

The Counties of Meath and Waterford have been proclaimed under the Crimes Act.

ABSURD MANIFESTO BY DHULEEP SINGH

PARIS, FEB. 3.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, who is at present here, has issued a "Manifesto" addressed to the Princes and people of India. In it he declares that there are supporters in Europe and America who are ready to form an Army for the overthrow of British Rule in In dia, but a fund of four million pounds is necessary for the purchase of munitions in order to carry out that object. Besides the Punjaubees, the Maharajah says, the Irish soldiers serving in British regiments in India, would assist in the movement.

At an interview with the special correspondent of the *Standard* here, Dhuleep Singh informed him that ninety per cent. of the Princes of India were prepared to revolt against the British.

TRIAL OF THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

The trial of the Bishop of Lincoln for ritualistic practices, was opened yesterday, at Lambeth Palace. His Lordship contested the competence of the Court to try the case. The hearing of the arguments have been adjourned till the 12th March.

CONSTITUTION FOR JAPAN.

TOKIO, FEB. 12.

The Mikado has issued a Proclamation granting a Constitution to the Japanese Empire. By it His Imperial Majesty orders the creation of a House of Peers which will be partly elective, and a House of Commons comprised of three hundred members. Religious liberty, freedom of speech, and the right of holding public meetings, are also granted.

THE AMIR'S MOVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 13.

The *Pioneer* discredits any movement beyond his border on the part of the Amir, or any such intentions as those telegraphed by Reuter.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

The honour list for the Black Mountain campaign will probably be a K. C. B. for the General Commanding; a few C. B.'s for senior officers; and a sprinkling of Brevets and some D. S. O.'s for younger officers; but the Home Government may not sanction even this much.

THE AMIR'S PROPOSED TOUR.

Latest news from the Amir's Camp reports all quiet on the 20th January. The Amir returns to Kabul after inspecting the garrison of Afghan-Turkestan, and early in the summer he goes on a tour to Ghazni and Kandahar.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Under the re-organization scheme of the Military Accounts Department, there will, in future, be four Controllers; eleven Examiners, including three each at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; and two at Rawulpindi; four Inspectors of Accounts, four officers in charge of Accounts branches, and six officers in reserve. A considerable saving in the expense will be secured. The Finance Commissioner's proposal that the department should be officered by civilians, has not been accepted; but in future promotions will be made by the selection of subordinate officers going over the heads of others, if special qualifications justify such supersession.

THE PATNA CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 13.

This afternoon, in the High Court, before the Hon'ble Justices Trevelyan and Mitter, sitting in the Appellate Criminal Side, the rule obtained in the Patna case, Ellen Abraham *vs.* Mussummut Mahtabo, came on for hearing.

Mr. Gasper, who appeared in support of the rule, after going over the facts of the case, submitted, in the first instance, that the Magistrate had no jurisdiction, and secondly that the complaint was not made before the Magistrate on oath.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mitter remarked that the Court would first hear Mr. Garth, who appeared for the legal remembrancer on those points, and satisfy themselves before they entered into the merits of the case.

Mr. Garth then read the Magistrate's judgment, and was commenting on the purport of Section 551 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in support of his contention, when the Court rose for the day, and adjourned the hearing to Monday next, when, it is expected, the case will be concluded, and judgment delivered.

VISIT OF SIR CHARLES ARBUTHNOT TO BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 13.

H. E. Sir Charles Arbuthnot, K.C.B., R.A., the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, is expected to arrive in Madras on the 26th instant *en route* to Burmah and the Andamans. His Excellency leaves by the s. s. Clive, the object of his visit to Burmah being to confer personally with the Officer Commanding there about the transfer of the command of Upper-Burmah to the Madras Presidency, which is expected to be carried out in April next.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE NIZAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, FEB. 13.

Last night, the Resident and Mrs. Howell gave a dinner to H. H. the Nizam, at which the Minister Sir Asman Jah and all the chief Hyderabad officials and nobles were present, as well as the General commanding and a number of officers from Secunderabad. The dinner was given as a recognition of the splendid hospitality displayed by the Nizam during the recent visit of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to Hyderabad.

In proposing the health of the Nizam, Mr. Howell spoke as follows:—

Your Highness, Sir Asman Jah, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I rise to invite you all to join me in drinking the health of His Highness the Nizam, and I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my very high appreciation of the admirable manner in which the Hyderabad State received their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught last month. I should have done this before but for that most mournful event which came suddenly upon us, and threw over us all a gloom of deep sympathy and heart-felt regret quite inconsistent with any festivity of the present character. But to return, I am sure you will all agree with me that nothing could have been better done than the Duke's reception. The hospitality shown was most thoughtful, most refined, most complete, and indeed lavish. There was no stint and no omission. Royalty was most royally entertained. When everything went off so well, it would be impossible to express any general preference for any particular pageant, but I confess that the pageant which most delighted me was to see His Highness carry off the palm at the Sports on the Fateh maidan. That sort of superiority fascinates us Englishmen, and fulfils most nearly the old Homeric precept which applies to princes and subjects alike, no less now than it did then. I think that the great success of the late reception was mainly due to the personal interest taken in it from the first by His Highness; and, I think, you will certainly agree with me that this success ought not to live solely in the artistic efforts of our very energetic, though somewhat persistent photographer Lala Dindayal, but should also live in our grateful and admiring recollections. And now, that the visit is a thing of the past, we may, perhaps, be allowed to reflect on what it may mean for the present, and what it may result in for the future. I think you will agree with me that it was an occasion of no common interest. We saw the entire population, I may say, of a vast city rise like one man to welcome their Royal Highnesses with every demonstration of enthusiastic, yet respectful, loyalty. The truth is that the visit of their Royal Highnesses to Hyderabad, was a direct appeal to the strongest sentiments of the oriental mind, the sentiment of religion, and the twin sentiment of loyalty. "The divinity that doth hedge a king" is no hyperbole in the east, but is the expression of a profound feeling of immemorial antiquity. This sentiment has, I think, been much overlooked in recent discussions about an agitation, which to my mind, is a surface agitation only which does not spring from the heart of any people of the east, nor represent any vital tradition, but which is rather an agitation of purely foreign origin and foreign importation, and no more an index to the real feelings in the hearts of the people themselves than is the ripple on the bosom of the Atlantic any index to the volume and majesty of the mighty deeps below it. But, ladies and gentlemen, I do not wish on this occasion to trespass on the vast domain of political considerations. Rather would I ask you to dwell with me for a moment upon the social and festive aspects of the event which we have just celebrated. I think that His Royal Highness will certainly have found, as most of us find on our first arrival at Hyderabad, that a visit to this city expands the horizon of our previous views of our Indian Empire. Not only did he see friendly and social relations between Europeans and Natives carried to a pitch which has no parallel elsewhere in India, but he must also have seen types of society which even after a long residence elsewhere in India, we are wont to consider of purely western creation. Let me cite a few instances. In the Nawab Sir Asman Jah we have, as Prime Minister, a nobleman of ancient lineage, great wealth, and courtly manners; who has devoted himself from his youth to the public service; who has acquired great administrative experience, not for the rewards and ordinary attractions of a public career, but solely to give his time and best talents to the well-being of the State to which his family has, for many generations, been an honour and a support. In the Nawab Imad-ud-Dowla, who, if for once I may tell an official secret, is responsible for the excellent address which was read to His Royal Highness at the railway station, we have a gentleman, who not only administers the important department of public education with intelligence and success, but who is so well versed in English and French literature, that he can appreciate as well as any one among us an allusion to Dickens or Thackeray, and can discuss with us the merits of the last novel of Daudet or Cherbuliez. Or again, in the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk we have a statesman of shrewd, hard-headed, practical ability who has climbed steadily upward on each step of the official ladder, and yet has retained sufficient versatility to represent his Highness' government in the very different sphere of official life in England, where he commanded as he does here, the respect and esteem of all those with whom he was brought in contact. Or lastly, to take a type of character which we are apt to consider especially English, let us take the Nawab Vikar-ul-Umra, who, with his magnificent establishment and magnificent hospitality, is always ready to give to us, and to enjoy with us, a day's shooting or a day's hunting with all the zest and relish of a squire in Norfolk or in Leicestershire. I could give other instances in many of those whom I am glad to see around me this evening, notably my good friend, that most excellent rider, excellent shot, and excellent polo player, Major the Nawab Afsur Jung. But I think I have given enough to bear out the assertion that a visit to Hyderabad enlarges and improves one's conception of society in the east. What however was most memorable on the recent occasion is that the advantage has by no means been all on one side, and this is the point which I would now specially emphasise. The nobles of Hyderabad will have seen that with us the highest birth and station are not a mere passport to a life of ease and enjoyment, but rather an introduction to the widest sphere of public duty, and hard practical work. The nobles of Hyderabad will have found in His Royal Highness, not a mere traveller in the pursuit of the varied attractions of a tour in the east, but a keen soldier who has risen to his present exalted sphere through every grade of military duty, and who has snatched a few days' holiday from the incessant and wearing demands of regular official life. They will learn that his Royal brother has taken a position like his own in the command of our Navy and that his Royal consort represents a family which has long commanded, and still commands, the admiration of Europe for enlightened statesmanship and rigid military duty. Indeed may we not say, and as I look around me the simile seems specially appropriate, that the sparkle and brilliancy of our real aristocracy in Europe is like the sparkle and brilliancy of the diamond—the aristocracy of minerals—for the diamond is in wear and in use the most durable and most efficient of all known materials. Lastly, the nobles of Hyderabad will have seen that with us royalty identifies itself with the daily life and best interests of the nation at large, and thus maintains and strengthens those bonds of unity which unite us Englishmen all over our vast Empire in loyal devotion to our Empress-Queen. In this view it seems to me that the benefits which we may anticipate from His Royal Highness' visit are mutual and important, and should develope on the one side a larger measure of interest and attachment, and on the other, a larger measure of that loyalty and amity to British rule, for which the Hyderabad State and the family of His Highness the Nizam have ever been remarkable. I have often heard it said since I have been in Hyderabad, that such and such a man, or such and such party is in British interests, while such and such a man or party is in Native interests. Believe me, those who talk thus are bad advisers and short-sighted politicians. Believe me, there are no two interests but one. The interest which is no more and no less Native than British, is that the Hyderabad State should be a united, prosperous, and well-governed community. This is the combination which I have in my mind, and which I ask you to welcome with me when I invite you all to drink cordially and heartily the health of our honoured guest this evening—His Highness the Nizam.

The toast was received with great applause, and H. H. the Nizam replied in English as follows:—

Mr. Howell, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I beg to thank Mr. Howell most sincerely for all the kind things he has just said of me. My traditions have taught me to look upon the British Resident at Hyderabad as my best guide, counsellor, and friend; and it is not too much to say that I have found all three in Mr. Howell in an eminent degree, and that I have always received from him the greatest kindness and consideration, and in all matters of the State, the best possible advice. Mr. Howell is pleased to speak in the flattering terms of the manner in which their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were received at Hyderabad. We did indeed all we could to make their Royal Highnesses stay here as pleasant as possible, but all that we were able to do fell very far short, I feel, of what was due to them. Their visit was an honor to me, and to Hyderabad, and has drawn closer the bond between this little State and the British Empire, between myself and the Queen-Empress of India, his Royal mother. Personally I shall never forget their gracious and genial manner towards me, and their uniform courtesy and kindness. It is an honour and a pleasure to know them and to be known to them. In connection with the Royal visit, it is my melancholy duty to allude, with extreme regret, to the sad death at Poona of one of the members of the Royal *suite*, only a few short days after his return from Hyderabad. The news was received here with universal regret. It might be a melancholy satisfaction to Mrs. Keith to know how deeply all of us sympathize with her on her sad bereavement. Mr. Howell has made a graceful allusion to the marks of culture and progress visible in this State. Much of what he observes here to-day, is, I have no hesitation in saying, due to British influence and example as exercised from the Residency, and much of it also to the fact that the progress has been gradual, and has not been hurried by a mere spirit of aping and imitation. The fondness for sports, for which Mr. Howell is pleased to commend me, is, as he will have observed, shared by a great number of my nobles and people. Many exercises have always been in favor at Hyderabad, though the games of Polo, Tennis, Cricket etc. are of late introduction, and I do all I can to encourage them. But, Ladies and Gentlemen, I will not detain you any longer on this subject; I will ask you instead to join me in drinking to the health of our kind hosts of this evening, who are always, and to all of us, the kindest of hosts and the best of friends.

THE KREYER COURT-MARTIAL.

RELEASE OF THE PRISONER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, FEB. 13.

In pursuance of the instructions received from the Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army, Lieutenant Kreyer, late Adjutant of the 17th Bombay Native Infantry, who was under arrest since his return from England, pending an inquiry by a General Court-Martial, is released to-day. The order for the trial is annulled.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday morning.

ADEN, FEB. 11.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' S. N. Coy.'s s. s. Poseidon, from Bombay (5th), arrived here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-4⅛
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	83½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67
4½ per cent. "	70¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	42⅝

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(FEBRUARY 13.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mails for the Persian Gulf, except for Guadur Jask and Muscat close 16-23 on Thursday 14th.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, FEB. 12.

10 p.m.	75·0

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13.

6 a.m.	70·3
10 a.m.	77·8
2 p.m.	82·5
4 p.m.	82·0

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Feb. 13.—The barometric changes everywhere are small except in Upper Sind, the east of Bengal, Assam, and Upper Burmah, where the barometer has risen briskly. The shallow depressions reported yesterday in the east of Bengal and Sind have hence both filled up. The skies are cleared, except in Assam and Sind. Showers fell in Assam and Beluchistan yesterday. Sibsagar reports the fall of one inch of rain, and Quetta half an inch. The temperature has increased in Upper and Central India and the air is much drier. The temperature has decreased rapidly in Bengal, and its variations are small in amount, except in the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana, where it is from one to seven degrees in excess. Fine weather prevails generally.

To avoid debate on the Address, the Speech from the Throne, the *Daily Telegraph* says, will be very brief, and will not, as heretofore, set out the programme of legislation.

THE librarian of the British Museum has taken a very sensible step towards ridding that great national institution of a serious nuisance. Genuine students are often and grievously annoyed by a crowd of idlers who lounge into a literary work-room for what would anywhere else be the harmless purpose of reading the latest thing in fiction. As the loafer might gratify his taste by going round the corner to Mr. Mudie's, and as there is no very strong reason for saving his pocket or providing him with shelter at the public expense, he ought to be suppressed without ceremony. Mr. Maunde Thompson has hit upon an ingenious plan for his discomfiture in the shape of the following regulation:—"Readers cannot as a rule be supplied with novels within five years of publication, and every reader requiring for special purposes to consult a recent novel must state his reasons in writing." This masterly order reduces the novel-reader to a very awkward predicament. Either he must give up his favourite pursuit, or he must go elsewhere; or, in the third place, he must explain how the popular story of the day bears upon the profound labours to which he has devoted his life.

NOTES FROM NEEMUCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEEMUCH, FEB. 11.

GENERAL LUCK, Inspector-General of Cavalry, arrived here on inspection duty on Saturday, the 2nd. On the evening of that day he inspected the lines, horses, &c., of the 2nd Lancers, and on the morning of Monday, the 4th, that regiment paraded before him, going through the march-past and other manœuvres.

During the jumping drill what might have been a most serious accident occurred, the horse of one of the sowars, while taking the jump apparently caught his forefeet against the top of the wall, and turning a complete somersault landed on his head and rolled over on his rider—yet, strange to say, though the horse's neck was broken in the fall the rider escaped with a good shaking.

After the parade was over, the General expressed himself as greatly pleased with the efficiency and general appearance of the regiment. The inspection wound up with an out-post parade, which took place a few miles out of Neemuch on Tuesday morning. The General left by the 12 o'clock train on the same day.

The Artillery camp of exercise still continues, and is expected to go on till the 20th. On Monday last a fatal and very sad accident occurred in the Battery of the R. H. A. from Mhow. By some mistake one of the non-commissioned officers, instead of sighting the gun at the target, sighted it direct on the range party, which was stationed some 400 yards distant to a flank. The mistake not having been noticed the gun was fired off, the result being that the shell struck the trumpeter, a young man of 18 years of age, and passing clean through his thigh burst a short distance behind fortunately without doing further damage. The shock killed the poor young soldier on the spot.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, General Knowles, General Adams, and Colonel Cavaye, arrived here at noon on Wednesday, the 6th. The Officer Commanding the station and all the heads of departments were present at the railway station to receive him. General Gillespie, Commanding the Division, and his acting Brigade Major, Major Lawyer, arrived by the same train. The Commander-in-Chief, the Grand Duke of Oldenburgh, and General Gillespie proceeded to take up their quarters in a house which had been vacated for the time being for their accommodation, the remaining members of the Staff having quarters in the rest camp. On Thursday morning there was a parade of all the garrison with the exception of the two batteries of Artillery which are taking part in the camp of exercise; the troops were assembled on the brigade parade ground, and by 8 a.m. the 2nd Bombay Lancers, the detachment of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and the 4th Batallion, Bombay Rifle Brigade (old 25th L. I.), were all drawn up in line awaiting the arrival of the Duke, who appeared punctually as the clock struck 8, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Oldenburg and the staff. Most of the ladies of the station and a large gathering of natives were assembled to see the parade. H. R. H. having received a royal salute, after inspecting the troops took up his position at the saluting base. The troops then marched-past, the cavalry coming first by squadrons followed by the Infantry in column of companies. The march-past was well executed by all who took part in it, and His Royal Highness was evidently much pleased. It had at first been arranged that the Cavalry were to gallop past in line, but for some reason this part of the programme was not carried out much to the disappointment of the spectators. After the conclusion of the march-past the Native Infantry, supported by the Cavalry and the R. D. Fusiliers, made an attack on a small village in the neighbourhood. Having succeeded in storming the village and having driven out the enemy in right gallant style, the Infantry rushed forward with cheers and occupied the position, while the Cavalry charged the fugitives. Spectators in the rear derived a good deal of amusement by watching the efforts of the stretcher party, who came out to the rescue of the wounded. Perhaps it was the hurried bandaging, or perhaps it was the wind or the shaking of the stretcher which caused it, but the fact remains that the wounded had not been carried very far before bandages, gradually increasing in length, were seen floating in the wind behind the stretchers, and it must be admitted that the poor wounded Tommies enjoyed the joke as much as anyone. After the storming of the village the Commander-in-Chief and party proceeded to the Cavalry parade-ground, where the 2nd Lancers were drawn up awaiting them. The regiment then trotted past by squadrons and afterwards galloped past in line. The Duke expressed himself much pleased with both the trot and gallop past, remarking that they had been exceedingly well done. After this the regiment went through the lance exercise at the gallop and other manœuvres, and the parade was wound up by one of the troops going over the jumps. In the afternoon of the same day the Duke inspected the 2nd Lancers lines, and afterwards was present at the Polo and "At Home" of that Regiment where all the principal residents of the station were invited to meet him. It there transpired that during the course of the day the Grand Duke of Oldenburg had been suddenly summoned back to Poona by a telegram announcing the serious illness of the Grand Duchess, and it was feared that the event might force the Commander-in-Chief to leave that evening also. Indeed, a special engine was kept in readiness at the station, in case it might be required during the night. However, later on a reassuring telegram was received, and it was arranged that the Duke's departure should be postponed till the afternoon of the next day. The nature of the Grand Duchess's illness was not known with certainty, but the symptoms gave rise to serious fears that it might be an attack of small-pox.

On Wednesday evening the Duke and his party were entertained at dinner by the 2nd Lancers mess and on Thursday evening by the Royal Artillery. On Friday morning the Commander-in-Chief and Staff went out to visit the Artillery camp of exercise, and witnessed the practice of the four atteries assembled there, and at 4 p.m. the firing of a salute informed us that the Duke had left. The interruption to the Duke's visit was a great disappointment to the residents here, who seldom have any change to vary the monotony of every-day-life, and who had been anticipating with great pleasure his stay amongst them. H. R. Highness's invariable geniality of manner and charming courtesy make him a most welcome popular visitor wherever he goes. He is also most fortunate in his Staff, General Knowles, General Adams, and Colonel Cavaye than whom more kindly considerate and upright officers are to be met with nowhere.

PERSIAN TEXT-BOOKS.

TO THE EDITIOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Those who are studying for the Final B. A. examination and have taken up Persian as their classical language have to study a certain portion of the work "Habuboos Seear." The want of this text-book is severely felt by the students on account of its not having been published for some years past. I think the University authorities ought to have taken this matter into consideration before prescribing a text like this, copies of which cannot be had even from the known book-sellers and publishers. When the text itself is so rare, how are the students to obtain it? The University authorities are sufficiently able to remove the difficulties either by choosing a suitable substitute or by getting the book republished. Demands from the students for the explanatory notes on the subjects assigned for the higher examinations are, no doubt, to be disregarded, but the scarcity of the text itself is a matter of primary importance.—Yours, &c.,

February 13th A STUDENT

THE LANDING OF RUSSIANS AT TAJOURAH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your leader of to-day I beg to observe that the Amphitrite on her present voyage was not on the regular subsidized line, which runs direct from Suez to Aden.

She came out to Bombay as an extra steamer, calling *en route* at Red Sea ports.—I am, &c.,

J. JANNI.

Agent, A.-H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE WILSON MEMORIAL COLLEGE.

AMONG the buildings which have lately been raised at the Sea Face at Chowpatty, the Wilson Memorial College will take rank as the finest and the most picturesque. The building, while commemorating the name of a missionary who was held in great respect by Englishmen and natives alike, will afford a tangible proof of the progress which the work of the Scotch Mission has made in this city since the arrival in India of their emissary in the year 1829. It was fifty-seven years ago when Dr. Wilson started a school in a humble edifice in the Fort and made a humble commencement of his work, which has gradually undergone a marvellous expansion. He came out originally in connection with the Scottish Missionary Society, which was transferred a few years afterwards to the Church of Scotland. His work came then under the management of the Church, and he performed it with singular zeal, earnestness, and vigour, until the year 1843, when the religious ferment, which had been going on for some time in Scotland, ended in the secession of five hundred ministers of the old Kirk, under their great leader, Dr. Chalmers, and the establishment of the Free Church of Scotland. Dr. Wilson and all his colleagues cast in their lot with the Free Church, and in doing so they, in common with the rest of the secessionists, had to bear their share of self-sacrifice. The old and somewhat imposing-looking building in Kalbadevi, known as the General Assembly's Institute, had, when the disruption took place, been just completed through the exertions of Dr. Wilson. But in consequence of the divorce of the Protestants from the Established Church, it was declared by law to be a property belonging to the Church. The missionary was thus left for several years more without a house of his own, though he carried on with unabated vigour his preaching and teaching among the natives, who were then just beginning to receive English education. It was not until 1855 that the Free Church minister was able to build a house in Khetwadi, the same that exists in that locality to this day, and in his efforts to find means for the building he received valuable assistance from one of his colleagues, the Rev. Dr. Nesbit.

THE FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTE.

The Institute became in course of time more an educational than a proselytyzing agency. In the early days of his career, Dr. Wilson devoted much of his zeal and energy to making converts to Christianity. But when he found from experience what huge conservative forces he had to contend against, he made the Institute an educational institution, believing, one might suppose, that rescuing natives from their gross superstitions and acquainting them with English literature, which is permeated with Christian ethics, was half the battle won. Religious knowledge continued then, as now, to be imparted for an hour or so every day. But the principal portion of the time was given to secular education. For twenty years the reverend doctor preached and taught in this building, and his learning and virtues gained for him the admiration of all sections of the community. He interested himself in every movement that affected the welfare of the people, and his great aim was to liberate their minds from the degrading beliefs, customs, and practices, which interfered with the progress of their moral and social reform. He studied the languages and literatures of the native communities, and was the pioneer in some of the antiquarian researches, which have, since his day, been greatly advanced. He understood the people as, perhaps, no other Englishman—we, of course, use the term in its general sense—did in his time, and upon important public questions the Government frequently sought his advice and counsel. At present, when so much has been said about the value and importance of personal intercourse between teachers and taught, it may be noted that Dr. Wilson always made a point of cultivating the acquaintance of his pupils outside the class-room, and there can be no doubt that his personal influence had most salutary results. Another important matter which must not be forgotten is that social intercourse between Europeans and natives received great stimulus from the personal example of Dr. Wilson. He held frequent gatherings in his own house, and was regarded as the connecting link between the two races. The polemical tracts dealing with the religions of some of the native races, which he had published chiefly in his younger days, had naturally created some bitterness in the people among whom he had chosen the work of his life. But as his age advanced, he did not display much aggressiveness in attacking doctrines which he believed to be untrue, and when he died at the age of 71, after having served in the country of his adoption for forty-six years, the natives were by no means behind Christians in bemoaning the loss of a true friend of India, who was kind, loving, and gentle to all who came in contact with him.

ITS EARLY DAYS.

Although he was much respected and beloved by all classes of the community, people were chary of sending their children to the mission school, lest they should be weaned, somehow, from the faith of their fathers. The existing building at Khetwady up to Dr. Wilson's death in 1875 and for sometime after gave ample accommodation and to spare for the limited number of pupils who attended the Institute, both in its school and college departments. The income from fees, which were very low, was exceedingly small, and so also was the Government grant. But within the past ten years the number of pupils has increased six-fold, and the amount of fees has also risen in the same proportion. In the whole Institute, there are now 550 students, of whom nearly two hundred belong to the college division. Besides Parsis and Hindoos, there is a goodly proportion of Mahomedans, whose number has been on the increase since the last four or five years. Among the pupils attending the college were two young ladies, one of whom obtained her graduate's degree at the last Convocation.

THE NEW COLLEGE.

The accommodation at Khetwadi being insufficient to hold the growing number of students attending the Institute, the college department will be removed to the handsome building at Chowpatty, which, it is expected, will be opened early next month by Lord Reay. In the year 1881 the proposal to erect a new building for the College as a memorial of Dr. Wilson was first mooted; and when Dr. Mackichan, the Principal of the Institute, went home in the following year, he was entrusted with the work of raising contributions for the purpose. He collected over Rs. 70,000 in Scotland, and the amount was supplemented by a Government grant and contributions from some of those who cherished the memory of Dr. Wilson in this Presidency. Some handsome donations have come from Native Chiefs, such as the Rao of Cutch, the Thakor Saheb of Bhownagar, the Nawabs of Junagadh and Janjeera, the Thakor Saheb of Palitana, and the Chief of Idar. The total estimated cost of the building is Rs. 1,78,000, of which the Government contribute Rs. 87,000, besides granting a valuable plot of ground on one of the best sites in Bombay. The total amount of the contributions still falls short of the expenditure, and it is proposed, therefore, to make an appeal to the public, which, it is hoped, will be cordially responded to. Students coming here from the mofussil will be particularly pleased to hear that quarters for the residence of pupils attending the college will shortly be built in the vicinity of the institution.

ITS ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES.

The spot where the college is built has the advantage of being quiet and airy, and at the same time not situated at an inconvenient distance from the town. The style of the building is what is known as domestic Gothic, and it provides ample accommodation for the money spent upon it. Viewed from the outside, it looks a very effective building with its facings of blue basalt, its Coorla arches with bans of blue and Porebunder stone, its ornamental turrets, its terrace over the porch, and its little balconies projecting from the walls of the second floor. As we enter the carriage porch, to the right are an office and three class-rooms; and a corridor, ten feet in width, leads to a large examination and lecture hall at the south end. To the left again there are two class-rooms, and a third room devoted to a chemical laboratory. Facing the porch is the grand staircase, and for students there is a separate entrance and stair-case in the west gable. On the upper floor are the professors' tiffin, common, and reading rooms, and also a separate room for the principal as well as two large class-rooms. On a level with this floor is a wide gallery running round the hall, which will be used for the library. The hall is ventilated by large doors and windows as well as by a turret. In the central gable above the upper floor is a second floor, which is intended for the quarters of the superintendent of the resident-students. The quarters will consist of a living-room, a bed-room, and a dressing and bath rooms. The scene from this height of the whole extent of the Back Bay and of the Esplanade and Colaba at one end and the Malabar Hill on the other is exceedingly pretty. The object being to provide the greatest accommodation for the money, there is no lavish expenditure on ornamentation. However, it cannot be said that beauty is so far sacrificed to utility as to produce a building of austere simplicity. Taken as a whole, there is much to attract the eye, and sufficient attention has been paid to such details as may serve to produce a striking effect. The eaves and barge boards are prettily carved, and all the gables are of open timber filled in with rough plaster. The gables over the central feature and the hall are surmounted with ventilating turrets. An inscription in the wall outside the building shows that the foundation-stone was laid by Sir James Fergusson in March 1885. The work was commenced shortly afterwards, but it took a long time to be completed because great difficulty was experienced in levelling the ground and strengthening the foundations. The building was designed by Mr. John Adam, Achitectural Executive Engineer, and carried out by Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, Executive Engineer of the Presidency.

SAD DEATH OF A BOMBAY MERCHANT.

ALL Bombay will already be acquainted with the circumstances attending the end and sudden death yesterday morning of Mr. John Young Lang, the senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Lang, Moir and Co., residing in rooms on the upper floor of Elphinstone Circle. The painful news spread quickly, and created something like a gloom over the city, which is not to be surprised at, considering the deceased gentleman's popularity. It would seem that Mr. Lang was given to somnambulism, and early yesterday morning he rose from his bed, went to the verandah, and fell over into the street, a distance of over fifty feet. He was killed on the spot.

THE INQUEST.

Dr. Blaney, coroner, held an inquest into the sad occurrence yesterday morning in the house in Green Street, when the following evidence was recorded:—

Mr. Basil Lang said: I am a barrister-at-law and live at the Byculla Club. Deceased was my brother and he was aged 41 years. He was a partner in the firm of Lang, Moir and Company, and lived in Elphinstone Circle on the third storey above the ground-floor. He came to India first in 1869, and has been home occasionally for short intervals. He always enjoyed good health. From childhood he has been in the habit of walking in his sleep, but it was not caused through being in trouble. I last saw him alive about a fortnight ago. He was then well and cheerful. I heard of his death about 7 o'clock this morning. I never heard of the deceased being in actual danger from walking. He had always previously lived in lower-roomed houses in India, except when he lived in the Fort.

Mr. Henry Chalmers said: I am manager of the National Bank of India and live on the Bank premises. I have known deceased for the last three years and was a friend of his. He dined at my house last night, and seemed in his usual health and spirits when he left at half-past ten o'clock. He mentioned at dinner that he was more than usually busy, as one of his clerks had gone away, and he said he was easily put out by such an occurrence, but was not depressed. He told me he was not a good sleeper. I did not know that he was subject to sleep-walking.

Mr. Robert Valentine Reid said: I am an Exchange broker. Deceased lived with me for many years. We occupied the top room in Elphinstone Circle, above the office of Lang, Moir and Company. Deceased always enjoyed good health and was of a general happy disposition. I had tiffin with him as usual at 2-30 p.m. yesterday, when he was in his usual health and spirits. I again saw him in my bed room at 7-15 p.m., as I was preparing for dinner before going out to the Byculla Club. Deceased came into my room, having just come upstairs from his office. He asked me if there was any telegram, and who were to be of my party at dinner. He seemed then to be in his ordinary state. I came home from dinner at the Club about 11-30 or 11-45 p.m. In going to my own room I passed the room of Mr. Lang, which was perfectly dark, and I presumed he was asleep in his bed. I was awakened about 5-30 this morning by the hamall, who rushed into my room, pulled up the curtains, and said, "Lang saheb girra." "Lang saheb murghia?" I got up and ran down into Green Street and found the deceased lying in the street under one of our windows. He was dead. One of his office sepoys was supporting his head and shoulders. His face and head were crushed in, but there was warmth in the body. It was perfectly dark at the time. I then went away to fetch the brothers of the deceased, Mr. Walter Lang and Mr. Basil Lang. The deceased and I have lived together, except at very short intervals, since 1880. We have been in this house for over two years. He was a sober, steady, genial, and happy man. From what he has told me on many occasions he was in the habit of walking in his sleep, and Mr. Cunningham and a Mr. Bushby, who lived with him in this house many years ago, told me that they had seen the deceased walking in his sleep.

Mr. William Henry Bushby said: I am a merchant and live in the National Bank of India. The deceased was a friend of mine, and I have known him for the last 18 or 20 years. He was always a sober man. He came to dinner with Mr. Chalmers last night. He was then well and cheerful. He had one whiskey and soda at dinner, and left us soon after 10 p.m. quite cheerful.

Mr. Herbert Bromby said: I am a partner in the firm at Walton and Bromby, Surgeon Dentists, and I knew the decased, having worked for him. He came to my office yesterday about 11 or 12 o'clock in the forenoon and wanted some work done. I asked him to come in to-morrow, Thursday, at 3 p. m., and I would then do it. He was in no pain at all, and only wanted a tooth re-filling.

Mr. George A Ketteridge said: I am a merchant and live at the Byculla Club. I have known the deceased for 23 or 24 years. He was my partner, and we lived together for 6 or 8 years. I know that he used frequently to walk in his sleep, though I have never seen him walking in this way, although he has told me of the awkward positions in which he has sometimes found himself during the night, on the tops of tables and washing stands. I judged from what he used to tell me that he was inclined to climb and to get on articles of furniture. He has frequently torn the curtains of his bed in rushing out.

Mowjee Meetoo said:—I am a *mussal* in the service of the deceased and live in my master's rooms. I clean up dishes and trim lamps. The *mussal* ladder is always kept in the southern verandah. I last placed it where it now is the day before yesterday. It was there last night and also this morning. I never saw my master walking in his sleep. I sleep in the attic or servants' rooms.

Ignacio Candida Castilino said: I am a personal servant of the deceased, and have been in his service for the last 9 months. The *hamall* always makes the bed, and made it yesterday, when curtains were let down and tucked in. I went into my master's room about 6 o'clock this morning when I found the curtain tucked in on three sides and open on the side from which he usually got out. There was no particular disarrangement of the bed. All the western doors were open.

Govind Narron said: I am a *hamall* in the service of the deceased and live on the premises in Green Street. The deceased returned home alone about 10-45 p.m. yesterday. He was then quite well. He went into bed and told me to put out the light when he was asleep. I went back into the room in a quarter of an hour and found the deceased asleep. He was lying on his left side, and a book he had been reading was near his hand. I then put out the candle and waited in the verandah for Mr. Reid's arrival. Mr. Reid arrived at about 11-30 p.m., and I then went to sleep. The bed of the deceased is near the western verandah, and all the western doors were open last night. Deceased was in the habit of reading in bed. I have been in the service of the deceased for the last 4½ years. I never saw him walking about at night, not knowing what he was doing.

Annoppa Ungora said: I am chief *hamall* in the office of Lang, Moir and Co., and live on the office premises on the second storey of the house in Green Street. I sleep in the office. At 5-30 a. m. to-day—it was dark at the time—I had got up and was sitting on my mattress, eating pan, when suddenly I heard something fall in the street. I went to the southern verandah and was just able to discern some person lying in the street. I at once ran down and found the deceased lying on his face in the street. There was blood under his head. I turned him round and rested his head on my shoulder, but he was dead.

Mr. Joseph McDermott said: I am Superintendent

of Police in charge of the Fort Devision. About half-past 5 o'clock this morning, while going my rounds, I observed a native running along Church Gate Street. I stopped him and asked why he was running. He replied that a gentleman had fallen from a house in Elphinstone Circle, near the Bombay Bank. He took me to the house, and I saw the deceased lying in the street in his sleeping suit. His head was being held up by the witness Annappa. Mr. Reid was present at the time. Deceased appeared to be dead, but the body was warm, and blood was flowing profusely from a wound on the forehead. I sent for a Police stretcher, placed the deceased on it, and went with him to the European General Hospital. He was there seen by the Apothecary of the hospital and pronounced to be dead. I then had the body brought back to his residence. The height from the southern verandah floor of the rooms of the deceased to the street is 52 feet. After returning from the hospital I went upstairs, and found the ...ssal steps close up against the verandah railing.

The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the evidence.

THE FUNERAL.

After the inquest, the residence of the deceased gentleman was visited by many European members of the mercantile community of the city, and also a large number of the native merchants, Parsees, Mahomedans, and Hindoos, besides those that had dealings with the well known firm of Messrs. Lang, Moir and Co., to sympathise with the two bereaved brothers, Messrs. Basil and Walter Lang, in their sad and untimely loss, and also the Masonic fraternity, of which the deceased gentleman held a high position. The funeral was announced to take place at 4 p.m. Shortly before this hour the streets surrounding Elphinstone Circle were crowded with conveyances containing both Europeans and natives, waiting to join the *cortege* to follow it to Sewree Cemetery. The funeral was conducted by Messrs. P. Hamilton and Co., the well-known undertakers of Bombay, who carried out the work in a most suitable and satisfactory manner. Precisely at 4 o'clock the body of the deceased gentleman was placed in a polished teakwood coffin with polished brass handles and plates bearing the following inscription :—

"John Young Lang.
Died 13th February 1889.
Aged about 42 years."

was conveyed on the shoulders of six Europeans to the hearse drawn by a pair of black horses. The procession moved slowly away from Green Street, Fort, towards the Sewree Cemetery, followed by the two chief mourners, Messrs. Basil and Walter Lang's carriage. Then came the carriages of the deceased gentleman's intimate friends, followed by a long string of carriages containing several European gentlemen of the mercantile community and native gentlemen. The *cortege* arrived at the Cemetery at half-past 5 o'clock, where several other gentlemen were in waiting to pay their last respect to the deceased gentleman. On reaching the gate of the cemetery the coffin was conveyed on the shoulders of six European bearers to the grave, headed by the Rev. W. E. Scott, the Chaplain of Christ Church, Byculla, who conducted the funeral service. Before the funeral service was proceeded with, the only lady present, namely, Lady Morland, came forward and placed a wreath of white immortelles on the coffin. At the conclusion of the service, and after the grave was covered, a quantity of fresh flowers were strewn over the grave. Amongst those present at the grave-yard were noticed Sir Henry Morland and Lady Morland; Colonel Merewether; Messrs. G. A. Kittredge, Reid, Moir, J. Stevens, I. Greenwood, J. I. Smith, I. W. Smith, E. Smith, Howarth Yorke Smith, Abercrombie, Greaves, Byrne, Thacker, Morris, Parminedes, Green, Read, Pickering Clarke, Forrest, Glade, Fraser Bushby, Gill, Menesse, Mason, Rimmington, Simpson, Harry John, D. Jackson, B. Scott, R. Sedgwick, Cassels, Barton, Sassoon, W. Murray, Cotton, Chalmers, Freeborn, Uloth, Fachiri, Metaxas, Fraser Hore, Brown, Pallis Ralli, Scaramanga, John and James Douglas, Beaufort, Shields, Breul, Masoti, Max Deusa, R. W. Jones, Weaver, J. L. Symonds, Captain Walshe, Captain Clarke, and several others.

THE "YEOMEN OF THE GUARD" AT THE GAIETY.

PERHAPS it would have been better for their own sakes had Messrs. Anderson and Devon postponed the production of "The Yeomen of the Guard" for a night or two later in the week. It would be unfair to judge too harshly from the performance of Tuesday, which, putting aside the hitches which always attend a first night, promises well for the future, but it was unpleasant to hear Sir Arthur Sullivan's music so disgracefully mangled by an incompetent orchestra. In briefly mentioning the opera in yesterday's issue, it was stated that the band was in better form than on Saturday, but that was saying very little indeed for their perfection. Messrs. Anderson and Devon ought to delete that line from their programme "A magnificent orchestra in attendance." It is the height of cynicism and a little too bad poking such fun at the poor fellows. But independent of the orchestra, while giving the members of the company all credit for their acting and their singing, allowing for the nervousness they may have felt and their heavy work in playing different pieces every evening, they might have done without introducing so much "gag," and just leaving out some of the tit-bits of Mr. Gilbert's sparkling libretto. The large audience, however, was very indulgent, and the members of the company must have felt very much encouraged, not only with the frequency and heartiness of the applause, but the encores accorded the rendering of some of the numbers. Mr. Arthur Fawcett promises to make Colonel Fairfax one of the best *roles* he plays. It is a nice part, affording many opportunities of shining both in acting and in singing, and many of these Mr. Fawcett did not fail to miss on Tuesday night. He began well, and when he attacked his first solo, "Is life a boon ?" it was impossible to recognise in the smart-looking, handsome soldier with strong and clear tenor voice, the asthmatical old Baddicombe of the previous evening. But better still was his solo in the second act, "Free from his fetters grim." It was pithily yet tastefully sung, and was rewarded with an encore. Mr. George Anderson displayed a deal of humour as the head jailor and assistant tormentor, Wilfred Shadbolt. He did more than his own work, too, for as much of the music set down for Dame Carruthers as was sung, was rendered by him. In fact it was in one of her songs, "When our gallant Norman foes," that he was about at his best. What grim humour he infused into the rendering of the refrain, "The screw may twist and the rack may turn, and men may bleed and men may burn," &c. In the trio with Fairfax and Phoebe, "To thy fraternal care," he not only sang with good accent, but his acting was excellent. He did look very uneasy, and as Fairfax and Phoebe stood singing in close embrace the endeavours to restrain the pangs of jealousy were very well conceived. He was very happy in his scenes with Phoebe, particularly when she, pretending fondness for him, stole his keys to rescue from the Tower the man she really loved. He was *indeed* amusing. Mr. C. Smith was fairly satisfactory as Sergeant Meryll. Mr. J. Devon has a lot to do yet in brushing up his part of Jack Point, but the slips he made on Tuesday night, occasionally missing out some of Mr. Gilbert's best wit, were quite excusable, for his *role* is the most difficult one in the piece. But he is a good comedian, and even from his first appearance as Jack Point a little more study ought to make him an ideal jester of olden time. He has many opportunities of making the audience laugh, for the witty librettist has put a lot of brilliant and mirth-provoking sentences into his mouth. He knows well, too, how to sing those songs of the patter order. He was indeed almost perfect in that recitative and song, "I've jest and joke" and "I've wisdom from the East and from the West," wherein he details to the Lieutenant his qualifications as a jester. A pretty and facinating creature did Miss Minnie Hinson make of the strolling singing girl Elsie Maynard. She opened beautifully in the duet on the "Singing farce of the merriman and his maid" performed along with Point, and evoked an encore at the very commencement. The duet, however, is not only long, but accompanied as it is by a dance, is a heavy piece of work, and she would not trust herself to repeat it. Very sweetly, too, and with all due feeling, was her rendering of the recitative and ballad beginning "'Tis done! I am a bride." Miss Emma Markham was more successful in her acting than in her singing. She was, compared with most of the others, well up in her lines, never missing her cue, and occasionally, when another forgot the words and floundered through some "gag," returning to the libretto and putting things straight. A really clever bit of acting on her part was her coquetry with Wilfred when stealing the keys from his waistband. This was, without exception, the best played little scene of the evening, and could hardly be much improved. Mrs. Norville, considering all her songs were either cut out or sung by somebody else, had not much to do, but that little was almost as satisfactory as all her acting is. Mr. H. Sinclair made a very poor appearance as Leonard Meryll. He was painfully amateurish and awkward, and it would have been better had he, like Mr. Rogers who was down on the programme to play Sir Richard Chalmondeley, failed to put in an appearance. No fault could be found with the staging of the piece or dresses, which were copies of the original, and very pretty.

THE GOLDEN GANG.—ARBITRARY PROCEEDINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Great excitement prevails among the Railway employes of Bhosawul in consequence of the arbitrary proceedings of the police, headed by an Inspector, who figured in the Crawford pursuit.

It is asserted that peculation of property valued at Rs. 20,000, systematically carried on for some years, was but recently discovered, and that several of the Railway staff are implicated. That such peculation has been carried on, there can be no doubt, and not one of the residents, I may safely say, will object to aid the police in their enquiries or the legitimate performance of their duty as to the leader in the peculation scheme and his accomplices; but that which has occasioned much disquiet and timidity, especially among the feminine portion, is the impunity with which arrests are made and house-searching is carried on by the so-called guardians of the peace.

An employe was arrested on accusation by the wife of another residing over 100 miles away. His house was searched with no results; his servant intimidated, and most probably, as is usual, ill-treated to ensure confession incriminating his master. This employe is still in durance vile, his house locked, and the key in possession of the Inspector, who reads all letters to and from his prisoner before handing it to him, and who imperatively declines to let him dispose of his property with a view to pay for and engage counsel. Intimidation and house-searching are the watch-words of this police subordinate, regardless of all consequences to the occupants, carried out on mere suspicion—a factor which generally characterises a man possessed of such a temperament.

I would ask your legal readers if such proceedings are sanctioned by law and are the police empowered to deny to a prisoner the key of his residence and the option to dispose of or otherwise deal with his property so as to raise funds to obtain counsel, especially after his residence has been searched with negative results for something to incriminate an innocent man.—Yours, &c.,

"MORE ANON."

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

REGATTA OF 1889.
REVISED PROGRAMME.
SAILING COMMITTEE.

Captain Sir Henry Morland, I.M.
Colonel W. Merriman, R.E.
Captain John W. Brackenbury, R.N., C.B., C.M.G., *Referee*.
Captain Kenneth Macaulay, *Starter*.
Captain Maurice Bean, I.M., *Judge*.

FIRST DAY—SATURDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY.

1ST RACE.—For Club Yachts and Yachts coming under Rule XXXIV., under 6 tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners during the previous two years to be penalised by doubling their tonnage for each race of their class won. Entrance Rs. 10. Prize—Entrance-money and a Cup, value one hundred and fifty rupees. To start at 1-30 p.m. Twice round the course.

2ND RACE.—For Club Yachts and Yachts coming under Rule XXXIV., over 6 tons and under 20 tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners during the previous two years to be penalised by doubling their tonnage for each race of their class won. Entrance Rs. 15. Prize—Entrance-money and a Cup, valued two hundred and fifty rupees. To start at 1-45 p.m. Twice round the course.

3RD RACE.—For Club Yachts and Yachts coming under Rule XXXIV., over 20 tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners during the previous two years to be penalised by doubling their tonnage for each race of their class won. Entrance Rs 15. Prize—Entrance-money and a Cup, valued three hundred rupees. To start at 2 p.m. Twice round the course.

4TH RACE.—For Yachts of any class not qualified to compete in Races 1, 2, and 3. Time allowance for tonnage. Entrance Rs. 10. Prize—Entrance-money and Rs. 100. 3 Yachts to start or no race. To start at 2-15 p.m. Twice round the course.

N.B.—Yachts competing in this Race will be elegible to enter for the Consolation Race on the second day.

5TH RACE.—Handicap for Dubash Boats. 4 boats to start or no race. Entrance Rs. 10. Prize—Rs. 60 and entrance-money. To start at 2-30 p. m. Twice round the course.

6TH RACE.—For Long-side ships, boats of any rig or size. No time allowance. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st Prize, Rs. 75; 2nd Prize, Rs. 50; 3rd Prize, Rs. 25. To start at 2-45 p.m. *Once* round the course.

7th RACE.—For Licensed Karachi Boats. Entrance free. First Prize, Rs. 30; 2nd Prize, Rs. 20; 3rd Prize Rs. 10. 5 Boats to start, or no 3rd Prize. To start at 3 p. m. *Once* round the course.

8TH RACE.—For Licensed Jolly Boats. Entrance free. First Prize, Rs. 25; 2nd Prize, Rs. 15; 3rd Prize, Rs. 5. 5 Boats to start, or no 3rd Prize. To start at 3-15 p. m. *Once* round the course.

SECOND DAY—MONDAY, 18th FEBRUARY.

SAILING RACE.—Consolation Handicap for all Yachts which may have competed in the Sailing Races of the 16th February 1889, but have not won a prize during the Regatta. Handicap allowance at the finish. Entrance fee, Rs. 15. Prize—Entrance-money and a Cup, value two hundred and fifty rupees. To start at 1-30 p. m. Twice round the course.

ROWING MATCHES.

1ST RACE.—For 4 or 5-oared gigs, ships, boats or otherwise. Entrance Rs. 5. 1st Prize, Rs. 40; 2nd Prize, Rs. 20. Four boats to start, or no race. To start at 4-30 p. m.

2ND RACE.—For 6-oared gigs, ships, boats or otherwise. Entrance Rs. 5. 1st Prize, Rs. 50; 2nd Prize, Rs. 25. Four boats to start, or no race. To start at 4-45 p.m.

3RD RACE.—Cutters and Launches pulling eight or more oars. Entrance Rs. 5. 1st Prize, Rs. 50; 2nd Prize, Rs. 25. Four boats to start, or no second prize. To start at 5 p. m.

4TH RACE.—Licensed Passenger Boats. Entrance free. 1st Prize, Rs. 15; 2nd Prize, Rs. 5. Six boats to start, or no second prize. To start at 5-15 p. m.

5TH RACE.—Licensed Canoes. Entrance free. 1st Prize, Rs. 10; 2nd Prize, Rs. 5. Six canoes to start, or no second prize. To start at 5-30 p.m.

6TH RACE.—For Yachts' Jolly Boats, any size or number of oars pulled by yachts' sailing crews. Entrance free. Prize, Rs. 30.

1. COURSE FOR SAILING MATCH.—From station off the Yacht Club House round a boat with R. flag, in the direction of Gull Island, keeping it on the starboard side, round Sunk Rock Light-house, keeping it on the starboard side, past the Dolphin Light, keeping it on the port side, and past the winning post between the Flag Ship and Club House, and so rounding the Flag Ship when having to go round a second time.

2. COURSE FOR ROWING MATCHES.—From stations off the Wellington Pier round a flag-boat moored in the direction of the Middle Ground, keeping it on the port hand, and back past the winning post in shore of the Flag Ship. Distance, about 1½ miles.

3. All entries and a description of the distinguishing flag, to be shown by each vessel throughout the race, must be sent to the honorary secretary of the Yacht Club no later than 7 o'clock p. m., on Thursday, the 14th February. Printed forms for this purpose can be had on application at the Office.

4. In all mixed sailing races between English and Native rigged vessels, English rig shall count three-fifths of tonnage.

5. No walk-over allowed.

6. The actual tonnage *in racing trim* to be ascertained for time allowance. All Yachts to be in racing trim at least 48 hours before the day of the race, and after measurement no additional ballast to be taken on board.

7. Outriggers not allowed.

8. The provisions of Yacht Racing Association Rule 15, requiring every Yacht over 30 tons to carry a boat on deck, will not be insisted on, but the provisions of Rule 9 requiring the presence of a member on board during the race, and a certificate signed by him after the race will be strictly enforced, except in the case of Races Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Honorary Secretary.

Dated, Bombay, the 12th February, 1889.

The Committee reserve the right to make any alteration that they may deem necessary in the above programme.

Owners of Yachts are reminded that their Yachts must be measured *in racing trim* by noon TO-DAY.

H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the Club on the afternoon of the Regatta.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH."

Corrects offensive odours at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequalled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.

"ROUGH ON PAINFUL AILMENTS."

Why suffer? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Hæmorrhoids." Sure cure for any form of hæmorrhoids.

THANA STUDENTS AND EXAMINATIONS.

THE Thana students who recently petitioned Dr. Peterson relating to the University examination, have now sent the following memorial to Lord Reay:—

"The humble petition of the undersigned students from Thana. Most respectfully sheweth,—

That the petitioners are some of those students who had had the misfortune of sustaining failure in the last Matriculation examination; that this last failure has not only undone them, but all their future prospects seem to be blighted thereby, since the Government in their Resolution No. 1522, Educational Department, of 30th September 1887, have resolved that the Matriculation examination will remain a common passport to the lower grades of public service as well as to higher collegiate examinations up to September 1889 only. That subsequent to this Resolution there was only one Matriculation examination in which the petitioners had to try their fortunes once for all. That the petitioners are humbly of opinion that Government in fixing the limit intended to give two chances to those students that had already commenced the study of the Matriculation standard so as to leave them no ground for complaint as appears from the coincidence in the date of Government Resolution 30-9-87, and the date of the limit fixed 30-9-89, the interval between these dates being exactly two years. That consequently the petitioners are required now to select between the two examinations, according as their circumstances in life would allow, that many of the petitioners are so circumstanced as to leave them no alternative but to choose the School Final examination, bidding adieu for ever to higher education. That some of them are so poor as not to afford even to attend the school and prosecute their studies for the new examination. That the petitioners beg further to urge that the text books appointed for the School Final Examination were not declared till after one year after the Resolution of Government mentioned above was published, and that the time left at the disposal of the petitioners, is, therefore, very short. That the optional subjects that have to be studied by those who wish to qualify themselves for public service being highly scientific and wholly new to the petitioners cannot be studied without attending the school at least for two years. That the petitioners beg humbly to point out that whenever the usual course of examination is departed from, owing to sudden changes in the University curriculum, the University always shows indulgence similar to the one the petitioners ask for. That lastly the petitioners beg to say that the hardships pointed out by the petitioners will be experienced not only by themselves, but are common to hundreds, nay to thousands of students similarly situated.

That the petitioners, therefore, venture to approach your Excellency with a request that Government will show them favour by taking their case into kind consideration and extend the limit from September 1889 to December 1890 or at least to December 1889.

THE NECESSITIES OF KARWAR.

THE following memorial of the inhabitants of Karwar has been forwarded to H. E. the Governor:—

The memorial of the inhabitants of Karwar, North Kanara, in public meeting assembled, respectfully sheweth.

That your memorialists' district is the only district in the presidency which is not served by any railway system or by any regular line of steamers, and in consequence your memorialists are put to great trouble, inconvenience, and expense, when it becomes necessary to travel beyond the limits of the district.

2. That large numbers of the inhabitants of this district, attracted by the hope of suitable and permanent employment at Marmagao, consequent on that port having been selected as the terminus of the Indo-Portuguese Railway system and being the last port southward from Bombay on the Malabar Coast within the limits of the Bombay Presidency, at which a regular line or lines of steamers touch, have left their own villages and settled in Portuguese territory, and the want of easy communication between that place and Karwar practically places the Hindu and Native Christian members of the population in a foreign country, and shuts them off from the proper performance of the social and religious duties, which are so numerous and frequent among this portion of the community.

3. That under the present system of postal communication, it requires four days to convey letters and papers from Bombay to Karwar.

4. That the present system of postal communication by rail to Hubli and thence by postal foot runners *via* Yellapur is not only dilatory as regards time, but expensive to Government.

5. That it requires at least five days for a letter to travel from Marmagao to Karwar or *vice versa*, although the direct distance is only 40 miles and that this great delay is a source of great inconvenience and annoyance to the inhabitants of this district, who have been attracted to Marmagao and permanently settled there.

6. As your memorialists are informed that the terms of the Treaty with Portuguese India will shortly come under the consideration of your Excellency's Government, and as your memorialists are further informed that the Postal Department have under consideration a proposal for the establishment of a system of postal foot-runners between Margao and Karwar, your memorialists respectfully approach your Excellency's Government with the following suggestions and prayers for the removal of the inconveniences and disabilities, under which they at present labour.

7. Your memorialists would therefore most respectfully suggest and pray that your Excellency's Government would be pleased to take into its consideration the expediency and advantage of establishing a system of Tonga Dak between Karwar and Margao, such as formerly existed from Poona to Hubli, and thence to Karwar, and which, your memorialists understand, still exists between Chalisgaum and Dhulia, Manmad and Malegaum, and at some other places in the north of the Presidency.

8. Your memorialists do not overlook the fact that the system of a Tonga Dak would be somewhat more expensive than a system of postal foot-runners, but your memorialists respectfully submit that such increased expenditure would be more than compensated by the greater convenience and other advantages, which a system of Tonga Dak would confer on the subjects of your Excellency's Government as well in the district of north Kanara as in the territory of Goa. Your memorialists would, however, further respectfully point out to your Excellency's Government, the great economy of such a tonga dak system compared with the present expensive and dilatory route via Yellapur.

9. Your memorialists are given to understand that the road between Karwar and Margao, so far as it lies within Portuguese territory, is in excellent condition for a Tonga Dak. At present, there is one nulla or creek unbridged, which is easily fordable in fine weather, and your memorialists understand that a bridge over that creek is being rapidly pushed forward by the Portuguese authorities and the only other unbridged creek in Portuguese territory possesses every ferry accommodation for the easy transport of mails and passengers, and tongas could be easily kept on both sides, as is done at the river Girna in Khandesh. In British territory there is one creek unbridged at Sadasivgad, and that possesses an excellent ferry, which could be easily adapted for the conveyance of tongas and ponies.

10. As regards another unbridged creek about two miles beyond Sadasivgad arrangements could be easily made for the transport of mails and passengers by the ferry and tongas could be posted on both sides. This applies to the rainy season. In the fine weather, this creek is easily fordable.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 12th February, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·972
Temperature of the Air	77·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·7
Dew Point	62·6
Relative humidity of Air	·612
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	3·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	89·7
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	68·2
General Directions of Wind.*	NNE, ENE, NE, NW, NNW. N,
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	277

* From midnight to midnight.

"GOOD WINE NEEDS NO BUSH," neither it is necessary to extol the virtues of ROWLANDS' MACCASSAR OIL, which for nearly 100 years has been considered the best and safest preparation for the hair of children and adults, being perfectly free from any lead, poisonous or mineral ingredient. It prevents and arrests baldness, and produces luxuriant and glossy growth of hair. Sold also in a golden colour for fair-haired children and adults. ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a pure and delicate toilet powder in three tints—white, rose and cream. Ask Chemists and stores for ROWLANDS articles, of 20 Hatten Garden, London and avoid noxious imitations.

THE WALKING PACE OF HORSES.

THE very little attention that is paid to the training of a horse to walk well is, when one thinks of it really remarkable. To a host of men in India the breaking and training of a rough, unschooled nag, bought direct from a dealer, is a source of real pleasure. The gradual improvement in appearance by a thorough cleaning, a course of systematic grooming, good and judicious feeding and regular exercise, is eagerly looked for. The teaching of the trot, the schooling to jump, the breaking to harness, are points deservedly dwelt on; but that important pace—the walk—is only too generally, wholly and entirely neglected, as if it were beneath consideration. Often enough any change in this respect may be for the worse. Natives of India, however much they may neglect other points in the training of their horses, generally make them walk up. Their journeys are so often made at this pace alone that the walking gait assumes an importance, which is apt to be overlooked by Europeans. But when a distance of, say, twenty miles has to be traversed, it just means that a nag, which will move along at a steady five miles an hour will get over the ground in four hours, while a sluggish animal, walking at the rate of two and a half miles, will take eight. Nothing, too, is more annoying than to be riding with a companion mounted on a fast walker while you are on a slow one. Your friend cannot be constantly pulling his horse up to allow you to come up, and you have therefore to keep your mount moving at an unpleasant jog in order to maintain your position.

The country-bred of India is, as a rule, a naturally good walker. Of course, some horses are by nature much faster walkers than others, but there is also a great deal, a very great deal, in wholesome education. It is by no means an uncommon sight to see a man, when he pulls his nag from a gallop, canter, or trot, into a walk, to settle himself in a slouching, slack attitude, with apparently the full intention of taking it easy, and of allowing his mount to do likewise—a permission that the horse is not slow to take advantage of.

In the case of an old horse, whose education has been neglected, and who has been allowed from long habit to get into a slow and sluggish way of walking, very little can be done to remedy the defect. Determined riding will get a better pace out of him, but as soon as you cease to ride him, he lapses again into his old way, and to effect a permanent cure is really a Herculean task. Many a naturally good walker, and who shows that he is so by the way he will step out when he knows he is making tracks for his stable, will obstinately walk in the feeblest manner when moving in a direction away from home. This is the result of imperfect breaking. The earlier a horse can be taught the way he should go the better.

We should make the training of a horse to walk the very first step in his schooling, and not permit him—should time serve—to learn anything else till we considered his performance, in this respect, satisfactory.

He should be taken out for a walk, and nothing but a walk, and as if there were nothing else to learn. The rider must be prepared to show energy and smartness on his part; there must be no sleepiness or slovenly attitude. The horse should be taken by the head and ridden as determinedly and resolutely as if it were a case of getting a final spurt out of a rogue, or of taking a refuser over fences. Put on a large, smooth, plain snaffle, and make him go up to it; press him into the very fastest walk you can get out of him without allowing him to break into a trot, and keep him to it. Should he break, pull him up short at once and start again *de novo*. Never get slack yourself, nor allow your mount to do so. Keep him going from the time you take him out to the time you return, and every such lesson will bear its fruit. Horses are eminently creatures of habit, and when once you have shown your colt that he has to walk at his best pace and at no other, as a matter of course, he will give very little trouble afterwards, and you will reap the reward of your labours. If a colt lift his feet badly, and be inclined to stumble, it is not a bad plan to walk him frequently over ploughed fields and broken, uneven ground, so that he may be obliged to lift his feet and to walk circumspectly and with his eyes open. A horse that is trained solely on ground as level as a billiard table is apt to become careless of obstacles, and then a very trifling irregularity in the ground may make him trip. We here allude to tripping as the result of carelessness only, and not to defect in the conformation of the shoulders, which is, of course, beyond cure.

This all sounds very easy and simple, but in reality it is by no means so. We consider it a proof of much patience and resolution on the part of a rider to take a colt out for a walk, and nothing but a walk and a fairly long one, keeping him ridden smartly up to his bit the whole time, and at the very best pace that can be forced out of him. The reward, however, is not small. A really first-rate walker is a great desideratum; not only do you feel you are getting over the ground, but the horse takes less out of himself than if he were ridden at a slow walk, and a canter or trot alternately at the same average pace. Whether in the hills or over any broken ground, or in the dark or in the crowded streets when any other pace may be unsafe—whether merely hacking in the plains, or taking a tired pigsticker, or hunter home after a long day—the advantage of being mounted on a fast walker will soon make itself known. In many parts of America this point in the education of a horse is carried to such absolute perfection that any one ever having riden such a nag, taught from the time he was first broken to go his best walking pace, just as if he were hungry and desperately eager to get home to his stable, will wonder that similar attention is not paid to this important point elsewhere.—*Asian*.

NEW DRUGS OF THE YEAR.

ASIDE from prevention, the ultimate aim and end of medical science must, or should, be the cure of disease. The year just past has increased our knowledge in this regard, and placed at our disposal one of the most remarkable agents ever known to medicine. We refer to Saccharin, that curious coal-tar product, which possesses two hundred and seventy-five times the sweetening power of cane sugar, and which is neither food nor poison. It passes out of the body in the same form as it is taken in, without affecting apparently the health of the individual in the least. It has been given in quite large doses daily for months without producing in either the healthy or invalids the slightest untoward symptoms. The usefulness of this new sweetening agent has already been pointed out in our columns, as, indeed, have all the newer remedies which could interest the public. But a further reference recalls it to mind.

It is well known that in diabetes the urine in one variety is heavy with sugar, and that all farinaceous or saccharine foods are considered bad. But as a diet deprived of these becomes in a short time more or less unbearable, there has been heretofore no recourse but to allow sugar to be added to the meals. Henceforth a diet may be made palatable, though sugar is absent, simply by the addition of Saccharin. The most convenient form is the Tabloids, which are soluble, perfectly reliable, and uncontaminated with sugar of milk, mannite or gluten.

The next interesting product of the year is Pinol. This is an essence of the needles of the pumilio, a pine which grows on the snowy heights of the Alps, and characterized by its superior sanitary properties and the exquisite redolence of its exhalations. Pinol does away with the need of resorting to pine woods in order to inhale the impregnated air, as directions are now given for medicating the air of one's own house with the rare essence of the choicest of all pines. The drug is supplied in the form of an extract for use in baths, and on plasters. The Pinol may be taken internally on a lump of sugar or employed in the form of inhalations. It is well adapted for external application. Pinol is mainly useful in catarrhal and pulmonary troubles, renal affections, gout and rheumatism, and as an embrocation in lameness, stiffness, &c.

Lanoline has been made perfect this last year, and is now of a light cream tint, odourless, and slightly adhesive. It constitutes the best basis for ointments, pomades, cold creams, and soaps.

A fuller knowledge has come to us respecting two very important drugs for reducing the temperature in fevers; we refer to Antipyrin and Antifebrin. The latter is perhaps somewhat safer in fevers, but is only soluble in spirit, as brandy, &c. Antipyrin, on the other hand, is soluble in two parts of water, and possesses the property of relieving pain in neuralgic affections. The dose is two or three five-gr. Tabloids.

We have changed our ideas of giving cod liver oil, and the disposition of the profession is to give this food with other food at meals. That is to discard oil mixed with potash, which forms a soap; mixed with essential oils, which cause eructations; and mixed with gums, which readily decompose and turn the cod liver oil rancid. The order of the day seems to be oil in solution, and accordingly there is an increasing demand for the Kepler Solution, which is cod liver oil and extract of malt.—*Health*, London.

THE people of Port Adelaide are actually dissatisfied with their municipal council on the ground of its "excessive economy." They complain that the officials are treated in too niggardly a spirit, and the affairs of the town altogether conducted with totally unnecessary retrenchment. What strange creatures these rate-payers must be!

ANECDOTES OF THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

UNDER the title "Souveniers Intimes des Tuileries," Mdme. Carette, the daughter of a naval veteran, who soon after the Empress Eugenie's marriage was appointed reader to her Majesty, has just published her recollections of the Empress:—

THE IMPERIAL MARRIAGE.

The most interesting passage in Mdme. Carette's book relates to the imperial marriage. Contrary to the generally accepted version, the authoress asserts that it was after the *coup d'etat*, but while he was still nominally, at least, President of the Republic, that Louis Napoleon became engaged to Mdlle. de Montijo—that is to say, in the autumn of 1852. After he had proposed and been accepted, he seems to have entertained some misgivings as to his ability to exchange his ten years' Presidency for what French writers call "the imperial purple." He told her—"We are on the eve of great events. I do not want to involve you in the risks we are about to run. Return to Spain. As soon as my fate is fixed we shall meet again. Fortune must smile upon me, as it is to you it must lead me." Mdle. de Montijo replied—"Happen what may, I shall be your wife. If fate should turn against you, come and join me in my country. Our position will be an independent one, and may happen we shall be happier there than on a throne." Mdme. Carette proceeds to say that the Countess de Teba left France, taking a golden ring on her finger and a brooch figuring a big shamrock of emeralds set in diamonds. She had won it at a lottery at Compiegna, and wore it constantly until after the Prince Imperial's death, when she gave it to the Duchese de Mouchy.

THE EMPRESS'S PRESENCE OF MIND.

The first occasion on which Mdme. Carette saw the Empress was at a ball given to the imperial couple in the Town Hall at Fountainebleau, in August, 1858—a *fete* which was very nearly ending tragically. The bal-room had been installed on the upper story of the building; the guests had assembled, and the Emperor and Empress had taken their places, when it was suddenly discovered that the ceiling of the room was in a dangerously dilapidated condition, and the motion of the dancers had so shaken the rickety old building that the chandeliers over the throne were ossilating in a most alarming manner. The Empress had a happy inspiration. She quietly rose, and, taking the Emperor's arm, proceeded at a slow pace to the supper-room, followed by the greater part of the guests. It was then possible to warn the comparatively few that remained of the danger, and request them to leave. Thus the risk of a panic was averted, and, although the ball came to a somewhat abrupt termination, there was no accident to life or limb.

THE ORSINI PLOT.

Mdme. Carette's account of the Orsini attempt on the Emperor's life mentions one incident which does not appear to have been recorded before. She says:—"The explosion took place just as the Emperor's carriage stopped before the colonnade of the Opera. A police-inspector, imagining that their Majesties must have been hit, rushed forward and opened the carriage-door, when the Emperor, supposing him to be an assassin bent on stabbing him in the midst of the general confusion, struck him a violent blow, which sent him spinning to the ground. The Empress still preserves the hat the Emperor wore on that occasion. It looks hardly damaged; but if it be held up to the light it is seen to be riddled with holes as though it had received a charge of small shot."

A ROD IN PICKLE.

In one passage of her book Mdme. Carette makes an intimation which may perhaps cause some few people in Paris to feel uneasy. It is to the effect that the Empress, before she was driven from Paris, had caused to be safely removed to England an enormous number of private papers. The writer says:—"They contain, after a fashion, the history of our own times—letters from Sovereigns, diplomatists, statesmen, generals, *litterateurs* and *savants*. Many a man who now boasts of his independence as regards the Empire would feel much embarrassed if there were placed before him certain autographs, eloquently expressing gratitude for services rendered, favours granted, and benefactions, which may have escaped their memory, but which a few lines from their pen have preserved from oblivion. The Empress, with her feminine intuition, saw the value these documents might have some day, and whilst the Emperor, careless about small matters, threw them aside, the Empress preserved all she could out of this jetsam. It is now a monument of human weaknesses written in every tongue." Mdme. Carette states that after the war, by publishing some of these documents, the Emperor might have turned the table on his traducers, but that he disdained to do so.

THE MOBILISATION OF THE ARMY.

IN accordance with the Queen's commands, the Commander-in-Chief has prepared an important memorandum on the mobilisation of the army, describing the general lines upon which this is to proceed, and by which the officers concerned are to act on their judgment in any unforeseen emergency, in the spirit of the regulations and according to the custom of war to facilitate the rapid transition from peace to war footing, and to get troops together at their prearranged places of assembly. The memorandum deals very completely with the system by which officers and men are to be quickly conveyed to posts of concentration and embarkation, the storage and supply of necessary outfit, and similar arrangements for Army Reserved men called up, and all the other details inevitable to promptly moving one or more army corps out of the country, and bringing up those left behind to their full strength. It is stated that the names of officers selected by the Commander-in-Chief for various commands and duties upon the staff are to be kept always ready at the War Office, the lists being revised twice a year, and letters of appointment in blank prepared for instant use. Rules are laid down for other preparatory measures to be kept in a complete state during peace, prior to the order to mobilise, which will be issued from the War Office, specifying the number and classes of the reservists to be called up, and directed to the officers commanding the Reserves, as well as to the generals of districts and the Director of Army Clothing. The generals of districts will immediately inform the officers commanding regimental units, who will at once recall all officers and soldiers absent on leave and from garrison employ, ordering medical examinations of all; telegraphing also to the Reserve commanders the number of reservists of each rank required to complete war strength, to the Millitary Secretary the number of officers needed, to the Clothing Depot indicating places to which stores are to be sent, and to the Inspector-General of Remounts the number of horses needed. Militia and yeomanry units are to muster at their respective head-quarters in readiness to go on to their mobilisation stations as directed. The memorandum further describes in full the duties of officers sent forward from units to the place of mobilisation, of station commandants, of Reserve commandants, of Reserve paying officers, of officers commanding regimental districts, of the treatment of men found unfit for service, with the supply of field kit, arrangments for pay, and for dealing with cases of absence without leave. Several schedules are added explaining the supply of ordnance stores and vehicles for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Army Corps, for the issue of horse furniture, and for the supply of small arms and accoutrements, office forms, and clothing.

LADY GUIDES IN LONDON.

MISS EDITH DAVIS'S scheme for the institution of a corps of accredited lady guides for visitors to London appears about to assume a practical shape. Colonel Lord Hay of Kinfauns presided on Jan. 21 at the Gallery of the Royal Society of British Artists, in Suffolk Street, at a meeting largely composed of ladies, at which resolutions were carried approving of the proposed association, and resolving that steps should be taken by the provisional committee to set it going forthwith. In an address by Miss Davis, read by Mr. Stewart Walther, some account was given of the objects and scope of the work. After referring to the numbers of ladies who found it difficult to find employment, Miss Davis went on to argue that the Lady Guide Association might not only prove useful to the public, but afford a fair rate of remuneration to gentlewomen in return for their services. The lady guides would be women belonging to the same rank in life as their employers, and thus no woman need feel humiliated at undertaking the work. It was also proposed that the association should provide a fund for the maintenance of its employees during illness, for their recreation, for giving them an annual holiday, and for looking after their welfare in other ways. The association would give advice and information to the public upon any and every point; comfortable rooms would be provided where friends and tradespeople might be received; and a deposit system would be established for the convenience of persons not having a banking account in London. Its employees would be forbidden to accept gratuities either from the public or from any of the tradespeople to whom they might introduce customers. In order to raise the capital necessary to start the undertaking, it was proposed to form a limited liability company. Among the speakers who spoke in favour of the association were Dr. Kate Mitchel, Miss Edith Lupton, Mr. W. Ernest, and Mr. Tanqueray.

EAST AFRICA.

THERE is, according to the home papers, reason to believe that Prince Bismarck has been given by our Foreign Office to understand very plainly that England could not countenance any interference with the independent position of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

Details which have reached Zanzibar of the Arab attack on the German mission station at Tugo on Jan. 13 show that the attack and subsequent massacre of the missionaries was prompted by the Arabs' thirst for reprisals for the bombardment of the coast villages by the German war vessels, and also by the desire to recapture 200 liberated slaves who had been placed under the protection of the mission. Three of the missionaries, who were Bavarians, were massacred, together with one of the two ladies at the mission, the latter being shockingly mutilated. The other lady was injured by a German shell while the Arabs were engaged in seizing the freed slaves. The Usagara Company is endeavouring to arrange for the release of this lady and two missionaries who are held as hostages by an offer of money, but this attempt is thought not likely to be successful. The mission is situated in the German protectorate of Usambara, and is not on the territory of the Sultan of Zanzibar. Quiet prevails in the British sphere of influence, and the missions anticipate no trouble. A large slave-market has now been established close to Bagamoyo. There are enormous numbers of slaves on the coast.

The German Counsul at Zanzibar has been instructed by the German Government to negotiate with the Arab chief at Bushiri for the release of the missionaries.

It is credibly reported (says the Zanzibar correspondent of the *Times*) that the Arabs have already made a demand for the evacuation of the coast by the Germans, as the first condition for the release of the imprisoned missionaries. The naval garrison which was landed at Dar-es-Salam has been withdrawn on account of the outbreak of a peculiarly severe attack of fever sparing no one. One man has already died from it. One of the German Company's officials was severely wounded in the late encounter. There was more fighting at Bagamoyo on Jan. 19. The entire Arab coast population is said to be greatly jubilant at the late victories and captures. The Dugali is reported to have withdrawn from the blockade. Large shipments of arms and ammunition continue to arrive from Belgium, Germany, and England in Zanzibar. The British Indians are engaged in preparing a petition from the entire community for presentations to Colonel Euan-Smith, representing the ruin of their trade and their personal losses, and demanding compensation.

A telegram from the commander of the French squadron in the East African waters, addressed to the French Minister of Marine, states that several hundred native craft have been boarded by the German and British crusiers, but that on none of them were any arms or ammunition discovered, while on three only were slaves found. None of the vessels were sailing under the French flag.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* writes on Jan. 23rd:—

Charges brought by the Rev. H. Clarke, of Zanzibar in a letter appearing in the *Times* against the German East African Company, as the real authors of all the prevailing misery on the coast, are strikingly confirmed by the direct testimony of two German observers on the spot. One of these, the special correspondent of *Berliner Tageblatt*, who was recently sent out to Zanzibar to report on the state of things there, writes under date Jan. 1 that the present insurrectionary movement on the coast is exclusively directed against the German Company, the agents of which, by the way, in their haste to evacuate Pangani, abandoned all their cannon, rifles, and ammunition to the enemy, who were thus enabled to attack the Germans with their own weapons. Similarly another German, writing under date Jan. 1, sends to the *Deutsches Wochenblatt* a series of shrill lamentations on the errors of his countrymen, the weakness and vacillation of his Government, and the general decadence of German influence in Zanzibar.

MR. CAINE IN AN OPIUM DEN.

I HAVE been in East end gin palaces on Saturday nights, I have seen men in various stages of delirium tremens, I have visited many idiot and lunatic asylums, writes Mr. Caine, M. P., from Lucknow, but I have never seen such horrible destruction of God's image in the face of man, as I saw in the 'Government' opium dens of Lucknow. To my dying day I shall carry the recollection of the face of a handsome young woman of eighteen or nineteen years, sprawling on the senseless bodies of men, her fine brown eyes flattened and dulled with coming stupor, and her lips drawn back from her glittering white teeth. Another girl of the same age was sitting in a group of newly arrived smokers, singing some lewd romance as they handed round the pipe. I went from room to room and counted ninety-seven persons of both sexes in various stages of opium stupor. Green hands could get drunk for a penny or less, but by degrees more and more opium is needed, and the callous keeper of this hideous den showed us men whom 180 drops of thick opium, mixed with tobacco, hardly sufficed to intoxicate. I came out staggering and faint with the poison-laden atmosphere.

After a few minutes walk, my guide said, 'Here is another opium shop, will you go in? I could not believe there was more than one such abomination in Lucknow, and mastering my disgust, I entered a second. It was even worse, and more squalidly beastly than the first. Again I went from room to room, and counted on the ground floor alone 117 human swine of both sexes, noticing among them a bonny little lad of six or seven watching his father's changing face with a dreadful indifference. Having counted 117, I was asked to go upstairs, where there were many more customers; I had had more than even my strong stomach could stand, but I was told that there would be probably fifty more. It was three in the afternoon when I visited these places, and I am told that after dark the attendance is doubled. I have felt the effects of the fumes ever since, and the slight headache produced will probably last for two or three days. In the city of Lucknow there are thirty distilleries of native spirits, 201 liquor shops, twenty-four opium shops, and ninety-two for bhang and other intoxicating drugs. An opium sot is the most hopeless of all drunkards—once he is well into the clutches of this fiend, everything gives way to his fierce promptings. He only works to get more money for opium. Wife, children, and home are all sacrificed to this horrible lust. The receipts of the Government of the North-West Province and Oude from opium, bhang, and other intoxicating drugs, is no less than £67,000, and is steadily on the increase. It will give your readers some idea of the way in which this horrible traffic in intoxicants is being stimulated, if I give the average revenue for the North-West Province and Oude from all intoxicants for the three years 1878-9-80, as compared with 1885-6-7. In the former case, its yearly average was £284,000, in the latter it had run up to £546,000, showing a double consumption within seven years. Every day I spend in India brings fresh proof that the Government are stimulating the sale of intoxicants to the very verge of decency, for the sake of the cheaply collected and rapidly increasing revenue which it furnishes.

MR. BLOWITZ'S STRANGE GET-UP.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pall Mall Gazette* has succeeded in interviewing M. de Blowitz, who represents the *Times* in Paris, and who often represents it in other parts of Europe. A portrait of the celebrated correspondent gives him the appearance of a genial, sagacious, good-natured man. The pen-and-ink description gives him a Bohemian rake, due entirely to his costume. "I hardly know how to describe it. It was a sort of mixture of gold-digger and corsair, with just a flavour of the bold buccaneer of the good old Adelphi dramas thrown in to help the blend-coloured flannel shirt with a low, loose collar and a scarlet embroidered on the front, a long double-breasted coat of the same colour and material, very baggy trousers, made of some Eastern-looking stuff with bright scarlet and blue stripes, tucked into embroidered Arab top-boots of the same vivid colour; and last, but not least, on his head a large Astrachan cap. M. de Blowitz only wanted a few yetaghans (or whatever they call the dagger to match this costume) and some pistols stuck in his belt to make the whole get-up complete from an artistic or theatrical point of view." It is quite evident that in this case clothes do not make the man.

HERE is a description, given by the *Egyptian Gazette*, of Arabi Pasha's experiences of Ceylon:—

A Singhalese servant to whom the visitor gave his card said the Pasha was at his prayers at the moment, but "I know he will be pleased to see you, as you are a journalist." He complained that the climate of Colombo was too damp for him. "It is killing me. I suffer tortures from rheumatism. It is death for an Egyptian to live here, for the climate, the life, the surroundings, are his great enemies." Arabi's house is meanly furnished, and there are evidences of a struggle to make both ends meet. As the visitor was leaving, the little effeminate Singhalese servant who had admitted him, and now accompanied him to the door, demanded backsheesh in these words: "Do not forget the keeper of Arabi Pasha."

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

Surg.-Gen. W. M. Webb, P. M. O. at Aldershot, left England on the 17th inst. for India, to take up his new appointment.

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On the arrival of the 1st King's Liverpool Regt. at Aldershot from Ireland early next month, the division will be up to its regular strength as far as the number of regiments and battalions are concerned. The old 8th Kings will occupy the lines in the South Camp, which have been vacant since the departure of the 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fus.; and will be attached to the 1st Brigade. To prove that the battalions are not up to their full strength, it may be mentioned that although several districts are open to recruits for the 1st Royal Munster Fus., the battalion is still in a very weak state. Whilst out route-marching last week, the main body consisted exactly of twenty files—*forty men*!

***

On Jan. 15, says the *Army* and *Navy Gazette*, the mountain battery that has lately arrived in Newport, Monmouthshire, from Aldershot, left their barracks with the idea of making their first appearance on the Welsh mountains. Proceeding by High Cross, they approached the well-known mountain Twm-Barrwn, which is 1500 above the level of the sea, and about six miles from Newport. Nothing daunted by its precipitous sides and the fog that surrounded its summits, they immediately proceeded to scale it, and almost without a check, they accomplished this extraordinary feat. Having arrived on the higest peak, the battery was brought into action, and we venture to say that this is the first time that any artillery has reached this height in the United Kingdom. The decent was as successfully accomplished as the ascent, and men, horses, and mules arrived in barracks without misfortune and very ready for their well-earned meal. Before arriving at Aldershot a year ago the battery was raised, and performed good service in Egypt. The smart and splendid physique of the men and the wonderful activity of the mules on this occasion, must have been most gratifying to their commander, Major Radcliff, and the other officers present—Lieutenants Ormiston, Combe, and Kirk.

***

Steps are being taken to appoint a second Assistant-Adjutant-General for duties in connection with arms, supply, movements, quarters, &c., in most of the large districts at home. The new A. A. G. will be on the personal staff of the General commanding. It is expected that the Western, North-Western, North-Eastern, Eastern, and Southern Districts will, in the course of a few weeks, have the new Assistant-Adjutant General appointed, who will probably be an officer of the Army Service Corps.

***

It has been decided to erect at Dover a large building to serve as a central commissariat store for the whole of the South-Eastern District.

***

The Orontes arrived at Portsmouth on the 21st inst. from South Africa. She took home the 1st Royal Fus., which she picked up at Cape Town, Natal, and the Mauritius. The battalion marched to the Cambridge Barracks, headed by the bands of the Dorsetshire and South Lancashire Regiments. The Orontes is under orders to leave Portsmouth on the 15th prox. for Hong Kong, calling at Plymouth, with relief crews for the Conquest, Hyacinth, and Leander.

***

Maj. S. G. Fairclough, R. A., proceeds to Seirra Leone to raise a battery of Horse Artillery. He recently returned from Canada, having served there ten years on the staff of the Royal Military College.

***

It is stated that the post of extra Aide-de-Camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland will be offered to Capt. Orr-Ewing, 4th Dragoon Guards, who was recently on the staff of Sir A. Alison, at Aldershot.

***

The following officers obtained honours at the recent final examination at the Staff College :—Bt.-Maj. J. Adye, R. A.; Capt. J. S.S. Barker, R. A.; and Maj. C Kennedy. 2nd Suffolk Regt.

***

To say that a "whole statement is a fiction, and quite devoid of truth," is to come as near as possible to calling the said statement an unpolite monosyllable; but there is little doubt, says a correspondent of the *Globe*. Lord George Hamilton felt quite sure of his ground when he thus characterised the repeated assertion of Sir Edward Reed that the present Board of Admiralty appropriated a design for a fast cruiser by the late Sir William Pearce, a transaction "in the last degree shameless and contemptible, and those who authorised it must bear the deep discredit of it." There is something far from dignified in the way in which Sir Edward, since he left the constructive department of the Admiralty, has so constantly villified it. To put it on the lowest footing, it is not politic, when there are so many who remember the Penelope and Bellerophon, the Peter the Great, and the Livadia, all four of them failures.

***

From Chatham a correspondent hears, that there is not the slightest chance of the Victoria being able to start for the Mediterranean in June. Even if her guns could be got ready by then, which is extremely improbable, the hydraulic gear for working them is not expected to be completed till August. Sir Anthony Hoskins has been down to inspect his new flagship, with the usual result of such inspections. All sorts of changes are to be made in the appropriation of cabins and berths, which will involve the expenditure of a large sum of money. Now, the Victoria was specially built as an admiral's ship from Admiralty designs and no cost was spared to make her comfortable, or even, it might be said, luxurious. It seems a little hard on the tax-payers that a lot of money should be be most unnecessarily spent to suit the whims of an admiral who was actually one of the officials who approved of the ship as she is, till he found he was going to sea in her. It would seem that the harm Lords of the Admiralty are capable of doing does not cease with the period of their office.

***

The arrangements for sousing with water and sponging out the 80-ton guns of the Inflexible after firing are being altered. I need not go into details about such a purely technical matter, but I may say that most people consider it imprudent to entirely do away with the old system, which, whatever its defects, was in perfect security down below, and substitute for it an upper deck cistern, which might so easily be carried away by a shot.

***

Writing with reference to the incapacity of stokers on war vessels, a correspondent observes, even if stokers were, as stated by some of the papers, entering in great numbers, they could not possibly be "properly qualified" by the time of the manœuvres. I now learn that since the order was given at Portsmouth to increase the number of stokers in the Steam Reserve by 500, only about 80 have been entered there. Applicants are coming forward very slowly, and frequently are of such a wretched physique that the medical officers will not pass them. Next to the great scandal of the guns, the scarcity of stokers is the evil that cries most loudly for a remedy. A stoker fit *non nascitur*, but to make him fit there ought to be a training ship specially to teach him his duties, like the Citta di Napoli in the Italian navy.

***

It is reported that 50 sub-lieutenants more than the usual number will be promoted to the rank of lieutenant this year. This is good news for the "subs," but where are the youngsters coming from to fill their places? It is evident that the facilities for obtaining nominations for naval cadetships must be largely increased if we are to keep our staff of officers up to working level.

***

An order has been received at Portsmouth that all new ships fitting out there are to be supplied with cabin furniture for the use of the officers. This remarks a writer in a home paper, is not before time. Of course he adds the officers are to pay for the accommodation.

THERE is not the slightest foundation, says a home paper, for the statement, which is going round the papers, that efforts are being made to induce the Prince of Wales to open Parliament on behalf of the Queen." "It is wonderful, it adds, that any one could be found to print such palpable nonsense. The Prince will probably be at Cannes when Parliament is opened on the 21st, and under no circumstances would any responsible person ever dream of asking him to represent the Queen on such an occasion, as the State opening of Parliament is a function at which either the Sovereign must preside in person (unless there is a Regency) or the business must be confided to formally appointed Commissioners.

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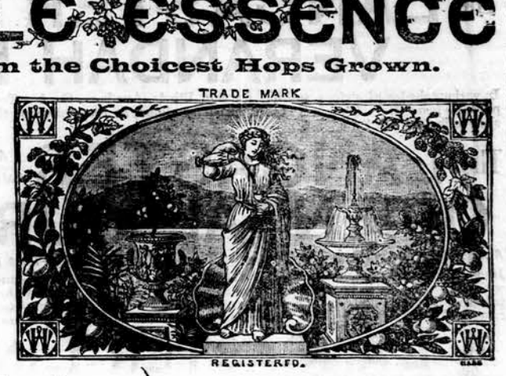
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Palm Epergne, with four branches for candles, from each of which a glass-lined basket is pendant. On the rocky base stands the finely modelled figure of a stag browsing on the lowest palm leaf while those forming the crown of the tree support a cut crystal dish 15 in. diameter... ...	155
A very handsome centrepiece, has a robust oxidized cupid for a pedestal, seated on highly ornate partially gilt base, holding aloft a large blue glass bowl, framed in pierced open scroll work, also partially gilt, and with two miniature cupids perched on the handles	200
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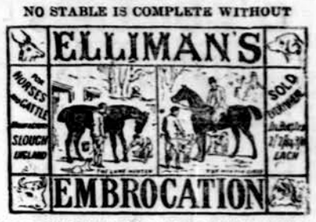
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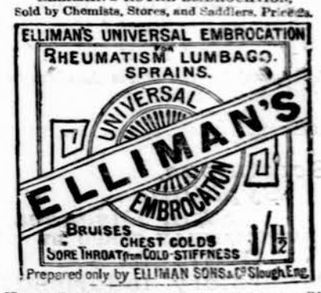
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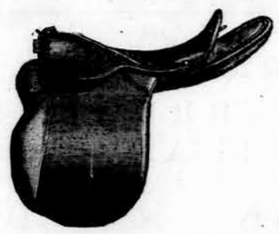


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In Widths varying from 28 to 72 inches.
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In widths varying from 36 to 54 Inches.
A special make of the Lancaster Window-Blind Cloth.
By the skilful introduction of GOLD and SILVER in the Patterns, they have quite the character of an Eastern production. The various shades harmonise with almost any style of furnishing.

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In widths varying from 36 to 72 Inches.
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A Charming Novelty. Handsome Patterns, & Chaste Designs in Gold.
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Warm to the Feet. Cheerful in Appearance. Easily Laid. Easily Cleaned.
Guaranteed equal in durability to any Linoleum in the Trade, and to have all the advantages of that sold at more than double the price. The words "LANCASTER LINOLEUM" are stamped on the back of each piece, at intervals of about two yards.
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BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

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Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

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